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CHERVOV ON WILLIAMSBURG 'MILITARISTIC PLOT'

AU111410 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jul 83 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator V. Morozov: "The American 'No' to Soviet Proposals; The Williamsburg Plot: Military Aspects" -- place and date not given]

[Text] [Morozov] What can be said about the military aspects of the Williamsburg conference of representatives of seven capitalist states and of the Paris session of the NATO Council?

[Chervov] In analyzing the results of the two sessions, two aspects stand out sharply. The first is the by-now hackneyed myth about a "Soviet threat." By means of this old anti-Soviet fairly tale, certain circles in the West are trying to divert attention from the real military threat represented by the policy of militarism and uncurbed arms race being implemented by the present American administration and NATO. The second aspect is the orientation of the present leaders of the West toward further increasing the nuclear potential and sharply escalating tension, and orientation that has been exposed in its true nakedness. This is confirmed by their activities -- they are sabotaging the disarmament talks, increasing the war psychosis, accelerating preparations for the deployment of hundreds of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and developing new systems of strategic nuclear weapons. The U.S. President and Pentagon representatives are repeating with increasing frequency that the Pershing II missiles are irreplaceable. Supposedly these are "the weapons which the Russians fear most." To "contain the Russians," America also urgently needs the MX and Trident missiles.

When we disregard the adornments and call a spade a spade, the true designs of Washington appear in a completely different light. The Pershing II, MX, and Trident missiles are all weapons of the first unexpected nuclear strike. Moreover, the Pershing II missiles are also the major device for waging a "limited" nuclear war.

Washington would like vitally important Soviet objects to become the target of the Pershing II missiles, which need only 6 to 8 minutes to reach their destination. The strategists overseas believe that the alleged mobility of the Pershing missiles will protect the United States from a retaliatory strike. These are illusory notions. The USSR has the potential to cancel this advantage. The retaliation for a strike against the USSR and other socialist states will follow immediately and inescapably.

[Morozov] Representatives of the seven countries attending the Williamsburg summit declared that there is no room for including the nuclear devices of Great Britain and France in negotiations to limit nuclear arms in Europe. What is the objective of these statements?

[Chervov] The United States is deliberately making the issue of including the British and French nuclear arms in the balance sheet of NATO'S nuclear arms in Europe a stumbling block on the path to an agreement. One cannot see in this any objective reason except for NATO'S endeavor to preserve certain military advantages.

By all possible means they want to force the Soviet Union to close its eyes to the British and French nuclear forces and not to consider the more than 400 warheads on the missiles of Great Britain and France that are aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries. The question arises -- why? In its own assessments of NATO'S forces, the United States always includes the nuclear potential of Great Britain and France.

In his speech in Congress about the military budget for 1983, Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger said that "the present long-range NATO naval systems include submarine-launched ballistic missiles -- the British Polaris and the American Poseidon missiles, as well as American aircraft on aircraft carriers...." He also mentioned the French submarines equipped with ballistic missiles, merely noting that -- nominally -- they are not part of NATO. In its White Book in Defense, the British Government declared that "the British submarines equipped with Polaris missiles form an integral part of the NATO strategic devices... They are capable of causing such damage to the Soviet Union that the Soviet Government must take them into account." Statements by French representatives that France will not hesitate to complement the nuclear devices of the United States with its own "containment" weapons are also known.

Ignoring the nuclear weapons of Great Britain and France in dealing with the problem of limiting the nuclear potential in Europe would amount to jeopardizing the security of the countries of the socialist community. The USSR will not do this. We regard the demand for the inclusion of the French and British nuclear weapons on the side of NATO neither as an offer nor as a subject of negotiations but as an objective inevitability on which the safeguarding of our security depends. The Soviet Union must have and will have an equivalent to these weapons in any case. The Soviet position is unassailable from both the political and the military viewpoints.

[Morozov] According to the declaration of "the Seven" and to the communique on the session of the NATO Council, the decision on deploying American intermediate-range missiles has already been made. What could you say about this?

[Chervov] Every sensible person realizes that the deployment of American Pershing II missiles and missiles with a flat trajectory on the territory of Western Europe would upset the nuclear equilibrium and increase the risk of a nuclear war breaking out.

Nevertheless, acting against common sense, Washington is taking steps precisely in this direction. According to the American President, the United States "has never given up the intention of deploying the missiles according to the deadline set."

In his interview on 19 May with the UPI agency, he said with regard to the new missiles that "we (that is, the United States) will deploy them." K. Adelman, representative of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, recently flatly declared that the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe will begin this year, under any conditions. On 30 May Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger brought to Bonn a detailed schedule for the deployment of the missiles in the FRG. He declared that the United States will deploy the missiles irrespective of the results of the Geneva talks, deploying the missiles even if the Soviet Union does not have a single SS-20 missile.

According to Weinberger's schedule, American crews for servicing the missiles will arrive in the FRG in September and the missiles, unassembled, with warheads will start arriving in October. In January the first battery will be brought into a state of readiness. The second battery will follow suit in March. Positions for deploying the missiles with a flat trajectory will be built simultaneously. American experts on servicing missiles with a flat trajectory have already started to arrive at British bases. According to a recent WASHINGTON POST report, the Belgian Government has agreed that American experts start construction work at the bases for deploying missiles with a flat trajectory.

These are the facts. They show that the Reagan administration does not want to seek mutually acceptable agreements with the Soviet Union. What it deems important is the deployment of missiles, and consequently it condemns the Geneva talks to failure in advance through its own fault, in the past 1 and 1/2 years the talks have not taken even one step forward in solving the problem.

[Morozov] The representatives of "The Seven" are using negotiations only in their own interests. Are there any possibilities for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement?

[Chervov] They do exist. The constructive Soviet proposals form a good foundation. The USSR proposes that Europe be completely rid of nuclear weapons -- both intermediate-range and tactical weapons. Why do the United States and NATO not respond to this proposal? The USSR has proposed that the number of intermediate-range devices be reduced to one-third on both sides. The United States turned down this proposal, as it does not want to reduce the number of its weapons.

The USSR has declared that it is willing to accept a solution in which it would not have more missiles and more missile warheads than NATO in every mutually contingent [vzagomme podmienene] period. When the number of warheads on British and French missiles is reduced, the number of warheads of Soviet intermediate-range missiles will be reduced by the same number.

The same approach would be taken regarding the air devices of this class that are deployed in Europe. This means that there would be an approximate balance between the USSR and NATO not only as regards the carriers of intermediate-range nuclear weapons (missiles and aircraft) but also in the number of warheads borne by them. However, this balance would be at a substantially lower level than it is now.

While Washington formerly argued that the Soviet SS-20 missiles, which are equipped with three warheads, allegedly give some sort of an advantage to the USSR, the new Soviet proposal eliminates this problem. The USSR is willing to balance out the number of warheads on missiles. This would mean, in practical terms, that the USSR would have in its European part fewer intermediate-range nuclear missiles and warheads than in 1976, when the USSR did not have any SS-20 missiles. This means that the NATO decision of 1979 on "rearmament" completely loses even somewhat convincing justification.

[Morozov] How are we to understand the declaration of representatives of "The Seven" that they allegedly want "to achieve arms reduction by seriously conducting talks on arms control"?

[Chervov] These are mere words and nothing but words. In reality, the Reagan administration's position at all negotiations is confined to negative responses to the USSR's constructive proposals. I will cite examples of Washington's answers:

"No" to freezing nuclear arms; "no" to the ban on deploying long-range and flat trajectory missiles; "no" to solving the problem of not increasing the nuclear devices of forward-based bases; "no" to the complete and general ban on testing nuclear arms; "no" to the commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons; "no" to concluding an agreement on mutually refraining from the use of force and promoting peaceful relations; "no" to nuclear-free zones in Europe; "No" to convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe.

This very incomplete list of the American side's actions speaks for itself. Is this what a serious and constructive approach looks like? It is precisely this type of position of Washington that causes all disarmament negotiations to wind up in a blind alley. The militaristic plot of representatives of the seven countries in Williamsburg, carried out under U.S. diktat behind the people's backs, demonstrated once again that the Reagan administration does not seek agreements on disarmament but the implementation of its programs of amassing strategic weapons, deploying new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe at any price, stepping up the military preparations of the NATO bloc as a whole, and further aggravating the situation. By maximally escalating international tension, Washington is steering mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe.

USSR'S NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE PROPOSAL LAUDED

AU120830 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6 Jul 83 p 6

[APN Political Commentator Swiatoslaw Kozlow article 'Especially for SLOWO POWSZECHNE': "The USSR and the Arms Freeze"]

[Text] The idea of an arms freeze, or keeping the development of all arms at the present level as a means of checking the potentially fatal arms race, is gaining more support. The frankness of its message is attracting many followers.

The Soviet Union has been putting forward its proposal to freeze nuclear arms regularly during its talks with the U.S. on arms limitation and reduction since it believes such a step is invaluable to facilitating a dialogue on the matter.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union did not cease striving to gain approval for its new initiative which, due to its just nature, is finding wide support among the public of the U.S. and other countries.

Implementing the new comprehensive nuclear arms programs which are being conducted by the U.S. and its "nuclear" allies in NATO, and especially the first-strike weapons, will greatly increase the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. It was due to these circumstances that the Soviet Union deemed it essential to propose a new initiative. On the authority of the Supreme Council of the USSR, the Soviet Government directed its proposal to the governments of the U.S., the U.K., France, and the PRC, asking all powers with nuclear arms to put a freeze on them. This could be done by checking the quantitative piling up of all the elements which make up the nuclear arsenals and by obliging these powers to put a curb on their developing new kinds and types of nuclear weapons. It is also hoped that each side will embark on a moratorium during which nuclear arms tests will be suspended, as will attempts at inventing new kinds and types of nuclear weapons. The freeze would in this way assume a universal nature which will also affect the size and sophistication of nuclear arsenals.

It is obvious that a nuclear freeze would be most effective if all the nuclear powers were to observe it at the same time. Nevertheless the Soviet Government believes that it is possible that the Soviet Union and the United States will initiate this freeze in the hope that other nuclear powers will follow suit.

If we approach the new Soviet initiative with an open mind then we will easily see its great practical significance. First of all, a freeze on nuclear arsenals would, in terms of politics, increase the trust that each nuclear power has toward another.

There would also be a more propitious atmosphere during talks between the USSR and the U.S. as well as the talks on the restriction and reduction of strategic weapons of aggression as well as on nuclear weapons in Europe. This could facilitate a real turning point which could lead to improving the general atmosphere of world politics. In this way, these effective and relatively easy measures, as far as implementing them is concerned, could become a starting point for the reduction and the ultimate and complete elimination of nuclear arms.

In keeping with the custom which has been adopted in the West, the propaganda writers who were on duty at the time that the Soviet proposal was submitted immediately rejected it without even waiting for the official reaction to it.

It was declared that the Soviet proposal "does not contain any new features," that it cannot be accepted because it aims to "freeze the existing imbalance," and that "it cannot be verified" but that it is "only beneficial to the USSR."

The abovementioned "arguments" and others like them are completely unconvincing because, in the first place, the Soviet Union has never called for the same thing to be done simultaneously by all nuclear powers in any of the proposals it has made so far with regard to the U.S. for a bilateral freeze of nuclear arms, especially in such specific terms. And even if the new initiative reiterates some of the points which were proposed previously, then it is only a confirmation of the fact that they have not lost any of their immediate interest.

One could say that an appeal to all nuclear powers to put a curb on the nuclear arms race is also nothing new. Indeed, in 1971 the USSR proposed to call a conference of five nuclear powers to examine the general problems surrounding nuclear disarmament. This proposal is still current. Could it be that its significance has diminished?

The alleged "benefits" which a freeze would bring for the USSR, a freeze which would supposedly "preserve the Soviet Union's superiority forever," also cannot stand up to criticism. All neutral experts say that there is a relative balance between the USSR and the U.S. as well as between the organization of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and that the West has certain superiority when it comes, for example, to the number of nuclear weapons it possesses. Besides which the Soviet Union does not think a freeze would be an end in itself or a measure which would have an immediate effect. The freeze is only intended to cover the period during which negotiations are in progress, and it is hoped that if the negotiations are successfully concluded, they will end with the signing of a disarmament treaty. "We are calling for a move which would be a starting point for the reduction and ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons. This is in fact the gist of our proposal for a freeze," said A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR in response to the questions of a TASS correspondent on 22 June.

And now for a few more words on the checks which would have to be made to verify whether or not the freeze is being observed.

Such a control would not be any more complicated than any ordinary checks being made on the armaments situation on both sides since such checks would be conducted with the help of the technological measures practiced by all countries.

However, should the need arise, a check can also be made using other previously agreed on methods in a joint program of activities on the authority of a special agreement. In any case, with a little goodwill and a few honest intentions to stop the arms race for the sake of disarmament, the problem of checking cannot become an obstacle on the road toward a freeze or even toward a reduction of the scale of these armaments.

We can be sure that the people's reaction to the new Soviet initiative will become a criterion for measuring the sincerity of the West's assurances that it is prepared to reduce the nuclear threat.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION 'LULLING THE PUBLIC'

PM081458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Vikentiy Matveyev under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Before It Is Too Late..."]

[Text] The leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR noted at their 28 June meeting in Moscow that the prevailing situation faces all states and all peoples with the question of how to prevent it further dangerous development and prevent the world from sliding to catastrophe.

The socialist states are convinced that, as before, a military catastrophe is not fatally inevitable, but it is also clear that the desired normalization of the situation will not come of their own accord.

That would seem to be a truism. But it must be reiterated: It is not in any second-rate Western newspapers but from official platforms that statements are being heard from U.S. figures aimed at reassuring or, to be more precise, lulling the public. It is alleged that matters will straighten themselves out in the end, that accords between the United States and the USSR, if not on the most important issues then on some other, secondary, ones will be achieved. And even the deployment of new missiles which the Pentagon is accelerating in West Europe is depicted as an almost innocuous step and, moreover, one which "strengthens" the foundation of the talks now underway and in no way undermines it.

That it is a case of a predesigned tactic for instilling a false sense of security in the Western public is borne out by the speech delivered in Copenhagen on 4 June by U.S. Vice President G. Bush. The speaker alleged that the present U.S. President "has a greater chance than any other president in this terrible nuclear age of becoming the president who will achieve arms reduction, the president who defends peace." Intimating that it was possible, or so he claimed, to count on reaching a nuclear arms agreement with our country, Bush said at the same time that the United States has no information showing the "any headway is yet very near at hand...."

Why the prevarication? The truth is that the present Washington administration has not only failed to demonstrate in practice any readiness for new accords but has deviated from a number of agreements signed by the former U.S. Government. Agreements which reduced the threat of nuclear war and opened up the prospect of even more substantial steps in the disarmament sphere. As for the "information" concerning the state of affairs at the Soviet-U.S. talks now underway, who should know better than official Washington why these talks are failing to make headway? Indeed, many informed figures in the United States itself openly admit that the deadlock in Geneva has been created through Washington's fault.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has just approved a government application for $186 billion to be earmarked in fiscal 1984 for the purchase of new types of weapons. A sum which speaks for itself!

At the same time Americans are being asked to believe that under the conditions of the frenzied arms race unleashed by the Pentagon it will be possible to sleep in peace, so to speak.... High-ranking figures across the ocean allege that if it is impossible to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on the main issues (although the thrust of official Washington's obstructionist position is kept in the shadows), then it is possible to conclude agreements on "partial issues."

And again silence is maintained over how the present administration curtailed or broke agreements already signed in this field, as a result of which, for instance, there are no direct air communications between the USSR and the United States. The most pernicious element of official U.S. arguments of this subject is the attempt to instill in the public the view that some kind of "normalization" in the world is possible while preserving inviolate the sources of the present dangerous tension.

Instead of a freeze on the most destabilizing, devastating arms -- nuclear arms -- a "freeze" on the tense world situation, especially in Europe, that is Washington's line, which is being short-sightedly pandered to by some U.S. and NATO partners.

Steam pressure in a boiler can be regulated until it has reached its extreme limit. But is it possible, without a serious risk to the cause of peace, to manipulate international tension? There would seem to be only one answer -- the negative one -- to that question. However, in the supreme echelons of power in the United States there are people who adhere to precisely this approach. This was admitted in an interview with STERN magazine by Eugene Rostow, who has retired from his official post in the United States. He pointed out that there are people in Washington "who are altogether reluctant to have any talks with the Russians.... Their argument states that in that mood it will be impossible to obtain enough money for armaments for Congress."

But perhaps these people do not make the political weather in the country? There is no need to speculate here. You only have to look at U.S. behavior at the current Soviet-U.S. talks. Washington's watchword is new types of lethal weaponry in new sites first, and then agreements. You might just as well say that to hold on to a branch you have to cut it first!

The Soviet side points out that an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is possible as long as the deployment of the new U.S. missiles has not begun. Otherwise the situation will change sharply and responsibility will fall entirely on the U.S. government and NATO. As Yu. V. Andropov has stated, it is hard for the Soviet Union to understand what the FRG hopes to gain from the deployment of U.S. missiles on its soil, from our measures in response, and from central Europe's flooding with all types of weapons of mass destruction.

"Atlantic solidarity..." A lot is said about it by those who are prepared to accept the new U.S. missiles on their soil. But what is the worth of a "solidarity" whose result would be to turn whole countries into the arena of a potential nuclear conflict?

WASHINGTON 'SMOOTH TALKERS' EYEING ELECTIONS

PM121108 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Valentin Falin under the Rubric "Political Observer's View": "Dialectics Washington-Style"]

[Text] For some time now almost every Soviet proposal on arms limitation and reduction has been met in Washington with the artificial cry: "At last!" They claim to have been waiting for heartening news from Moscow. But they immediately add -- there you are, force and pressure produce results. We only have to press some more and the Soviets will have no choice but to pay the price asked of them for their security.

Real smooth talkers, there's no denying. Without essentially altering its position one iota, the R. Reagan administration is doing a cosmetic job and making out that shifting around the elements demonstrates some kind of "flexibility." And its NATO allies? They laud to the skies any hint of billing and cooing, as though they had never heard of the old truth established by the NEW YORK TIMES that hawks are nesting in the Washington dovecotes. Never mind if the acting is bad as long as the most respectable possible face is put on matters. Quietly, with a smile, without the militarist orgy with which the present White House incumbent began his career.

Remember, some 2-3 years ago the very concept of "peace" was the butt of insults and ridicule in Reagan' entourage. The antiwar movements had the reputation of being assemblages of traitors and cowards singing the Kremlin's tune. The Santa Fe Committee, which is close to the President, called war "the norm in international affairs." Calls for military superiority were constantly on the lips of Weinberger, Lehman, and other secretaries. Even nuclear war did not seem so terrible a prospect to some members of the Reagan team, while the creation of the preconditions for winning such a war was written in black and white in government documents.

Describing R. Reagan's talents as an actor, one senator said: Give the President any script and he will make a song of it. But a song does have its inconveniences. You cannot discard a word of it. What's done is done. And you have to maneuver. M. Kampleman, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid meeting, asserts that the bellicose cacophony which heralded the Republicans' accession to power was designed for "domestic consumption." Threats to bring down nuclear death on Europe were not for refined European ears, so to speak. The MX missiles and B-1B bombers, the neutron and binary warheads, the rather more than 200 arms systems commissioned in the past 2 years -- all this, according to the U.S. delegate's story, is for home, for the family. No one should be alarmed over this, because the U.S. President has no concern greater than the concern for peace, no greater desire than the desire to halt the arms race. You can believe it or not as you like.

Former Secretary of State A. Haig has also joined the ranks of Washington's newfound expounders of love of peace. He discourses on "U.S. political dialectics" and comes up with the idea of "the union of opposites: the United States has set about rearmament in order to ...disarm. It is working toward the deployment of its strategic missiles in Europe, responding to its allies' request, but ... if the West Europeans have second thoughts it will be "the gravest catastrophe which the West could foresee for the immediate future." And so on. There are more than enough contradictions, but you cannot mold unity from them.

No, they have not started talking about peace because someone has seen the light. It is all simpler than that. About 70 percent of Americans advocate a freeze on nuclear potentials. The protest movements in Europe are spreading. Of course, it would be possible to try to continue arrogantly to ignore the opinion of the "mob." But here's the rub. The next round of playing at democracy is approaching, when the "mob" becomes the electorate. In a year's time the intensive hunt for their votes will begin in the United States. It is here that "healthy peace instincts" are put into play, here that every ploy is used to make people believe that happiness must unfailingly be achieved through suffering.

Vice President G. Bush and secretary of State G. Shultz are traveling the world equipped with a simple argument -- the United States is always right when it is not right, and therefore there is no need to be scrupulous about the means when the end seems justified and useful to the Americans. There is no need for others to indulge in subtle philosophizing. Just count on the principle that "ours is theirs" and that "our men" should follow in the footsteps of the "leader." If the United States deigns to bestow an agreement on the Soviet Union, they must cry out in union: "Long live the agreement!" As they cried out before for the SALT II agreement. If Washington is in low spirits and is sick of the idea of peaceful coexistence, then they must denounce the "intrigues" of the communists who are counting on "morally disarming" the West with the aid of treaties. As has become the fashion now.

I have no doubts that the more frenziedly the U.S. administration bows in the direction of peace, the further it will go in undermining international security; and the louder it declares its readiness to reach agreement with the USSR in Geneva, the more obstacles it will pile up in the path of an agreement. That is dialectics Washington-style. And the NATO chorus is ready and waiting to sing a merry song or a sad one -- depending on the psalm on which its patron's gaze falls.

Perhaps it really is simpler to live the old-fashioned way. But the problem is that grandmother's recipes are not suited to contemporary politics. He who in our nuclear age employs the term "theaters of war" is jettisoning one "trifle" -- there is no place for an audience in this "theater, "the entire planet is its stage. And if at the tragedy's denouement the author and main protagonist is dead, he will not gain a reputation as a hero. The curse of mankind will be his lot.

Everything taking place before our eyes often looks more substantial than what has been and what will be. The effect of being there has its impact. Don't let children play with matches!-- no one doubts the sense of that appeal. Don't let adults play with weapons, especially nuclear weapons. These games threaten our common home -- the earth. For that reason it is here that the debate begins.

The obvious may be denied and the unlikely asserted. Dissociating themselves form the realities of the era, politicians may set the art of window dressing against the science of creation in politics. But politics -- real, solid politics which does not live for the present alone -- is, nonetheless, above all a science. And as in any real science, in politics conclusions must be drawn from the sum total of the facts and not only from those which are convenient and advantageous.

Were that the case the United States would long ago have ceased to beat the air and would have gotten down to business in Geneva. To the business for which the people, eager for tranquility and peace, are waiting. There is still time to do this -- but only scarcely.

U.S. SEES EUROPE AS 'THEATER OF OPERATIONS'

LD121832 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Time and the course of events show again and again that the present situation in the world is determined, mainly, by two opposing lines: the line at safeguarding and consolidation of peace and the line of undermining its mainstays. These different, moreover, diametrically opposing lines, are manifested clearly also in the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe that are held in Geneva. On the one hand, there is a clearcut, peaceful stand of the USSR, which declares resolutely for a sharp lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation on the continent, is doing everything possible to achieve a just mutually acceptable agreement with a strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security. The observance of this principle means that the Soviet Union cannot disregard the existence of U.S. medium-range weapon systems in the European zones. We cannot pretend that there are no British and French missiles on NATO side. In reality there are more than 160 of these missiles and, if nuclear charges are counted, the number is several times greater.

On the other hand, there is the stand of the USA and NATO which make an outward show of participation in the talks while advancing in Geneva the obviously unacceptable "variants" and at the same time speeding up the preparation for the deployment of U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles in the FRG and a number of other West European countries. The essence of this stand boils down to the demand of unilateral disarmament of the USSR while the arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons of NATO countries remain intact. The danger of such attempts to disrupt the approximate military-strategic parity that has formed in Europe and the world is particularly obvious in view of the fact that Washington actually makes no secret that it regards Europe as a potential "theater of operations," the proving ground for testing the cannibalistic concepts of "limited", "preemptive" and other nuclear wars, the concepts designed by Washington strategists.

This unconstructive, obstructionist stand was confirmed again by an official representative of the White House who was saying the U.S. government intends to "keep to the schedule" of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. And what can be said of the latest statements of the U.S. television company CBS and some other mass media of the United States which, commenting on the visit of the West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the United States, emphasize in clearly speculative purposes not the need to observe at the talks the principle of equality and equal security, but the absolutely groundless allegations that the USSR is prepared to give up the idea of British and French missiles being considered in the overall balance of the NATO forces.

The Soviet Union declared and declares for complete parity of both military-political groupings in Europe for missiles, planes, charges, and there must be no doubt that, proceeding from this, agreement is possible. But if Washington and NATO still carry the Geneva talks into the impasse they have planned and if the matters are carried to the deployment of new U.S. missiles on West European land, nobody in the west should have any doubts that the USSR will take timely and effective measures in reply. So the balance will be restored as a result but it [as received] a higher level, more dangerous for peace. And the responsibility for this will be borne by those who design and implement the present NATO plans.

SOVIET-WEST GERMAN RELATIONS, CHAD CONFLICT EYED

FM121416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "International Review"]

[Excerpts] A Commandment of Reason

July is the height of summer, but vacations are unknown in politics. On the contrary, international life is pulsating at an exceptionally intensive rate. Its pace is determined to a large extent by the persistent and purposeful activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at strengthening universal peace and security.

Important significance in this respect is attached to the discussion held over the past few days in a number of fraternal countries of the results of the recent Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The results of this meeting have been fully approved by the supreme party and state organs in Budapest, Berlin, Warsaw, and Bucharest. The joint declaration is warmly supported by the leadership of Mongolia, Vietnam, and Laos. All this emphasizes even further the unity in the approach of the fraternal parties and states toward the evaluation of the present-day international situation, and reinforces their persistent appeal to all states to soberly and objectively consider the threatening trends in the present development of international relations and to draw reasonable conclusions according with the most profound interests of mankind.

An opportunity to discuss urgent problems was offered this week by the Soviet-West German talks. They generated great interest in the world.

Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders, conducted a series of meetings and talks with FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl and his deputy, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher. The Soviet side placed the fundamental problems of European security at the center of the dialogue. Much attention was also devoted to the questions of the development of relations between the USSR and the FRG on a long-term, stable, and mutually advantageous basis.

The talks and discussions that took place, as was noted during the discussion of their results at the regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, have enabled the West German side to acquire the clear impression that the Soviet Union is in favor of the further development of Soviet-West German relations on the basis of the Moscow Treaty, which accords with the interests of peoples in both countries, the interests of all Europe.

During the talks the West German side also spoke in favor of the further expansion of constructive cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. Objective preconditions undoubtedly exist for this.

It is, however, no secret that the good prospects are overshadowed by the growing threat of a new round of the nuclear arms race in Europe, whose consequences are hard to forecast. It is planned to turn the FRG into a launch site for first-strike U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on our country and allies.

During the talks and discussions the Soviet leaders emphasized with complete justification that the implementation of the NATO plans to deploy the new U.S. missiles in West Europe will gravely complicate the international situation, increase the military complicate the international situation, increase the military danger for the FRG, and have a negative effect on Soviet-West German relations.

The Soviet side expressed the hope that the FRG Government, bearing in mind the responsibility incumbent upon it under these circumstances, will take a realistic stance on this issue, a stance according with the interests of peace.

"If we only tried to recall that the last world war cost the Soviet Union 20 million lives," L'HUMANITE writes, "we could not fail to understand the feelings of the Soviet people when they express alarm about the resurgence of the threat of war being launched against the USSR from German soil. How can we fail to understand the firm frankness with which Yu.V. Andropov told the chancellor that the USSR has no intention of weakening its defenses?"

The exchange of views that took place in Moscow was useful. But it was not an easy dialogue. It is well-known that the two sides' positions differ on a number of important questions.

At his press conference on the conclusion of the Moscow talks, the Chancellor left his journalistic audience puzzled. "Speaking to the press representatives," the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes, "H. Kohl showed that he has no intention of taking advantage of the opportunity to make a constribution to safeguarding peace. Instead he is banking on Reagan's missile policy." The contradiction in Bonn's position is obvious, for it is just not possible to travel along a "one-way street" in both directions: striving to develop good-neighborly relations with the USSR and simultaneously installing nuclear attack weapons against it in its country. No matter how strange it may seem, the Chancellor gave the impression that he had never heard anything about the inevitable negative consequences for relations between our countries that would stem from the missile deployment. And yet, when he was asked how Bonn could guarantee that the U.S. missiles would not be used without the FRG's knowledge and agreement, he found nothing weightier than a reference to his "faith" in the Americans. As if it were not common knowledge that Washington has repeatedly planned the use of nuclear weapons and, by no means accidentally, is ducking a commitment not to be the first to use them. It emerges from H. Kohl's press conference statement that Bonn has deliberately, essentially "automatically," agreed to missile deployment in the event of failure at the Geneva talks which, as is well-known, is being deliberately planned by the U.S. side. It is, furthermore, already clear that agreement to practical deployment would be a serious historical error which could have grave consequences for the FRG people and for the cause of peace.

In the FRG itself this approach is rejected by the majority of the population. This is indicated by all public opinion polls, the mass antimissile movement, and statements by leaders of a number of parties and public organizations. The German Trade Union Federation has just declared on behalf of its millions of members its opposition to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles and its support for the achievement of positive results in Geneva, and has taken a decision to step up trade union participation in the peace movement. "In the minds of many West German citizens," Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes, "the U.S. 'arms upgrading' is in sharp contradiction with the spirit of the policy of detente."

Neither "public diplomacy" nor the simply crude pressure by the United States on West European countries are of any help here. And this pressure continues. Just a few days ago Washington was given permission by Brussels to start preparations for the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in Belgium, while the Netherlands Government has made the Woensdrecht Air Force Base available for these very same missiles. U.S. Vice President G. Bush has just completed a tour of several West European countries. It too pursued the goal of gaining support for "arms upgrading," whose implementation is presented, in order to deceive the public, as an inevitable condition for success at the Geneva talks. Cheap speculations!

A firm warning has recently been issued from Moscow: If it comes to deployment we will neither yield our positions nor weaken our defenses; on the contrary, we will take timely and effective measures to protect the security of the USSR and its allies.

"With a single stroke," the Paris newspaper LA CROIX writes, "Yu. V. Andropov has destroyed the strategy of the Atlantic Alliance countries in the eyes of their own public opinion. Recently the governments of these countries, and that of the FRG in particular, have been claiming that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles would not be tragic because, as everyone knows -- or so they claim -- the USSR will start 'serious' discussions on this issue only when it finds itself with its back to the wall. The Soviet leader has made it clear that this is 'a profound and dangerous illusion'."

In the final analysis the U.S. and NATO plans to change the strategic situation in Europe to their benefit have no chance of success. They would bring only a larger threat of nuclear catastrophe. The peoples are understanding this better and better. Indicative in this connection is a WASHINGTON POST report which described feelings in the FRG and in all of West Europe as follows: "If this year the crisis in West Europe is more serious than before -- and this is probably so -- this can be explained by NATO's deployment of the new U.S. missiles. The Reagan administration, and this is fully understandable, is pleased that, judging by everything, the NATO decision to deploy the new missile will materialize. But this causes no joy at all in Europe. Almost no one in Europe will feel more secure. On the contrary, millions of Europeans now feel less secure."

It is time, high time, to draw sensible conclusions, as the socialist countries are urging.

Chad Again

Fate is hard on certain countries. For 17 years now a civil war has been going on with variable success for the warring forces and sides in the Republic of Chad. The former French colony in Central Africa, granted independence in 1960, has been practically unable to undertake the building of a new life. The interethnic religious and social contradictions resulting from the old "divide and rule" policy have led to a military confrontation exacerbated by the interference of foreign forces. As a result, the country is devastated and the population lives in poverty and suffers numerous privations.

Recently there has been yet another stepping up of the military confrontation in Chad. The troops of Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, have suffered a series of defeats from the armed forces, attacking from the north, of Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity and leader of the Chadian National Liberation Front.

These events have caused alarm in Paris where, as the French press notes, there are "quite a few people suffering from painful nostalgia for the past" and where "all rightist forces are now pushing for intervention in Chad." A French airlift to Ndjamena has been established. Hundreds of tons of military material is being transported in this way. It is obvious that French cooperation was needed to transport to the Chadian capital Zairian paratroop and air force units which are to participate in combat operations on H. Habre's side. According to Paris LIBERATION, Paris' interest in this entire history is to "reaffirm French sovereignty over this zone" -- a more than strange claim since the "zone" consists of sovereign African states.

The United States is also using events in Chad to its advantage. They provided a pretext for organizing new pressures on Libya by attempting to accuse that country of supporting G. Oueddei's forces (in actual fact this was refuted even by Western correspondents who visited cities occupied by Oueddei's troops).

Nonetheless, a U.S. aircraft carrier was ordered off Libya's coast and its aircraft undertook dangerous provocations against Libya. The U.S. special services are operating openly in Chad, the Senegalese newspaper [TAKUSAAN] reports. The conflicts help Washington justify the increased shipments of U.S. arms to Africa, which have doubled in volume under Reagan's administration. In this connection a group of Negro congressmen in Washington has issued a statement about the "militarization of the U.S. approach to the question of aid to Africa."

In practice, as the U.S. course shows, the point at issue is to help preserve imperialism's positions in the continent of Africa, safeguard the interests of the Western monopolies, support regimes suitable for them, and acquire bases and bridgeheads for the "Rapid Deployment Forces." Those who eagerly expatiate on the freedom of peoples and noninterference in their internal affairs have not, meanwhile, ceased to weave neocolonialist nets and get involved in conflicts.

Chad is an example of this, and this is highly alarming for the African countries. They consider, as OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam declared, that the internal interference and escalation of the conflict contradict the Chadian people's interests and the viable solution to the problem which can be found only on the basis of national reconciliation.

The heavy consequences of colonial times underlie the Chadian tragedy. This is why there must be no place for colonialism in any of its varieties in the life of modern mankind.

MOSCOW TV PROGRAM VIEWS THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR

OW130045 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0315 GMT on 9 July carries the 60-minute second installment of the "The Alternative" program moderated by Professor Sergey Petrovich Kapitsa. Participating in the program are academician Natalya Petrovna Bekhtereva, director of the Leningrad Institute of Experimental Medicine of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and Bernard Laun, professor of Cardiology at Harvard University.

The program begins with shots of U.S. military aircraft interspersed with scenes of children and youths at play. Video then shows participants in the first installment. Introducing the second installment participants, Kapitsa recalls that Laun was a member of the panel in last year's roundtable discussion on nuclear war with Academician Chazov and other Soviet and U.S. physicians. He notes that Laun and Chazov are founders and cochairman of the international movement of scientists against nuclear war.

Kapitsa begins the discussion by saying that although there is no nuclear war, "the world is armed for it to a frightening degree." Noting that there are 3 metric tons of explosives for every person in the world, he asks Bekhtereva how the threat of nuclear war affects people's thoughts and behavior. Bekhtereva replies: "The problem which you raise is not one of death from an atomic bomb, but one of living with the threat of this death. This is a very important problem, a problem which should not be ignored. Perhaps much psychological, sociological, and definitely physiological research should be devoted to this with mandatory objective data about how a human brain behaves in this situation."

Bekhtereva then describes people of a certain behavioral type who insulate themselves from events surrounding them. She calls this syndrome "emotional dullness" and notes that this insulatory state is enhanced by the use of tranquilizers taken "annually by the kilogram" in the United States and other countries. This state can even lead to the person believing that "a nuclear catastrophe may be a limited one."

Laun adds that people often do not comprehend the immensity of things happening around them, and that he has learned from his patients that explaining things "mobilizes" a person much more than frightening him does. He notes that "the lack of understanding of the real seriousness of nuclear war is very grave."

Bekhtereva disagrees with Laun on this point and says "if this were so, then there would be no movement of physicians against nuclear weapons, nor today's conference." She adds that there is a second type of person who, unlike the emotionally insulated type, takes an active stance, and that these people are "active fighters for peace."

Following brief video showing a peace demonstration, Laun again stresses the importance of understanding, which comes from getting people actively involved in things, while Bekhtereva rejects this by saying that people exist who comprehend a given situation but do not become actively involved and that from these people first groups, and finally, powerful movements are formed. Laun disagrees with the "mechanical division" of people into groups and emphasized that things are more complex than that. He notes that the reason that people have become actively involved in the struggle for peace in the United States is primarily because they are now more informed. He states that traditionally conservative U.S. physicians have become involved in the peace movement and that they have exerted a profound influence on people.

Video then shows shots of Chazov addressing the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War conference. The remainder of the discussion deals with the effects of the nuclear threat on children and the effects of the media on people's behavior. Laun cites a survey among U.S. children in which 19 out of 20 said that they were not sure that they would reach adulthood because of nuclear war. Bekhtereva contrasts this with the attitude of Soviet children who are much more optimistic about the future. The panel then concentrates on the effects of the media on public opinion. Laun suggests that there is a "deluge" of information in the West which is at times "selective" and "distorted," making it difficult for people to separate important from inconsequential information, while Bekhtereva states that "complete" information would prevent this problem.

The panel concludes the discussion by reaching a consensus that art has a positive effect on forming attitudes in people. The program ends with a Rakhmaninov piano recital.

REAGAN, FRG'S GENSCHER DISCUSS EAST-WEST TIES

LD122057 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Political Observer Igor Fesonenko]

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher paid a brief visit to the United States of America and held negotitations with Reagan, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Clarke, assistant to the President for national security affairs. The result of the recent visit to Moscow by FRG Chancellor Kohl were discussed as were the results of his meetings with Soviet leaders in the context of the problem of nuclear arms control in Europe. Other issues were also discussed relating to East-West relations. Although no communique was published on the results of the Genscher visit, Washington is not concealing its satisfaction over the support which the Bonn government is giving to NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

[Shots of Genscher meeting with Reagan] After his meeting with the U.S. President, Genscher told journalists that he hopes for progress at the Geneva talks. Contrary to the real state of affairs, the American press and television observers are attempting to interpret Genscher's vague statement about these hopes and expectations in such a way as to allege that the Soviet Union is ready to forget including the British and French missiles in with the general balance of forces.

Well, such a statement is made with speculative aims in mind, since it is well known that the missile potential of Britain and France cannot be left out of the reckoning. It is part of the NATO's missile forces and is targeted against the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

U.S. WAGING ANTI-SOVIET 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

OW130201 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2330 GMT 9 Jul 83

["By the Globe" talk by Lieutenant General Professor D.A. Volkogonov, Ph.D., from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that an enormous global struggle is being waged in the contemporary world between two diametrically opposed systems, a struggle for billions of people, for their hearts and minds.

Essentially this is a reflection of the enormous struggle that is being waged between two diametrically opposed social systems. Typical of the ideological antagonism that has now developed in the world is, first of all, that this struggle primarily embraces problems of war and peace, whether there will or will not be war, what peace should be, and how to preserve peace. Second, it is clear that this struggle has become essentially all-embracing; it essentially embraces all continents, all countries and peoples. Finally, it should be stressed that in this struggle today imperialist propaganda is longer satisfied only with contrasting ideas, concepts, views, and theories. It essentially resorts to various subversive activities in the spiritual sphere and, as it was stated at the plenum, wages widespread psychological warfare. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, this psychological warfare is being waged in a high-pitched anticommunist and anti-Soviet tone.

Who is waging psychological warfare against the Soviet people and Soviet servicemen? In the Unites States alone, there is a whole series of state organizations that engage in this effort. Suffice it to say that one such organization is the U.S. Information Agency, or briefly USICA [as heard], headed by Charles Wick, a close friend of the U.S. President. There is also the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency, headed by Casey, which employs 150,000 employees and a nearly $15 billion annual budget not only for espionage and intelligence activities but also for psychological warfare.

Meanwhile almost 150 assorted so-called public organizations exist in the United States, which of course are subsidized by the U.S. government and are conducting subversive activities against our country and other socialist community countries. Suffice it to name also only such organizations as the Russian Institute of the Columbia University, the so-called Institute of World Communism of the same university, and the Rand Corporation. There are also such organizations as Amnesty [International] and many others

All these components of this vast psychological warfare machine have divided functions between themselves. One of the organizations is concerned with training soviet specialists, that is, professionals in subversive ideological activities against the Soviet Union and in aggression in the spiritual sphere. Others are concerned with working out doctrines, ways and methods of waging psychological warfare. Others search for arguments and prepare specific television and radio material, as well as printed matter to be smuggled into socialist community countries.

As noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the range of psychological warfare methods is very wide. I will name only some of the most widely used methods of psychological subversion directed at public and individual consciousness in socialist countries. There is forgery, that is, the fabrication of various documents, declarations, statements, addresses and so forth; in short, direct falsification. There is the discrediting of persons, organizations and ideas. There is barraging, that is, attempts to divert attention from any important occasion.

Suffice it to say that at the same time that the CPSU Central Committee Plenum was being held in the Kremlin in Moscow, the State Department organized a so-called hearing in Washington on Soviet-U.S. relations which resounded with numerous slanderous assertions about our policies, with the tone set by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

Among these methods are also the circulation of rumors and the theft of slogans [krazha lozungov], in which generally known positions and concepts are permeated with a different and hostile content. There is intimidation, and so on. Intimidation, particularly psychological intimidation, is very widely used to make Western viewers, listeners and readers really believe the pseudo-idea and malicious myth of a so-called Soviet military threat.

Suffice it to mention the 4-hour-long U.S. film called "The Third World War," which has been showing recently on western screens. A film called "Our Defense" has been put out in Great Britain with slanderous and libelous anti-Soviet content. A book also entitled "The Third World War," edited by British General Hackett, has been published. There is also a book by Belgian General (Clausse), entitled "We Are Already Losing the Third World War." The reader, viewer and listener relying on and using this information indeed not infrequently -- not only not infrequently, but very often -- finds himself enthralled by the anticommunist stereotypes and believes this malicious and hostile propaganda.

In 1919 Vladimir Ilich Lenin very aptly said that those who keep talking about the existence of so-called red militarism are nothing but political swindlers who pretend that they supposedly believe this nonsense. Unfortunately there are now too many such political swindlers in the West who assert from the highest rostrums the false truth that supposedly the Soviet Union threatens world civilization.

I would say that the U.S. President sets the tone of the anti-Soviet psychological warfare. This essentially reflects the drawing together, the merging, of anti-Soviet propaganda and state policy. Psychological warfare has essentially become part of the state policy of the United States and other Western capitalist countries. The U.S. President very often makes addresses on international questions. However, the plot of this addresses, if I may put it that way, the scheme of his addresses is both very primitive and monotonous. This is, for instance, what he said in one of this latest messages to the U.S. nation. He said: American prays for peace, but there is a focal point of evil, the Soviet Union, which is frightening us with a monstrous missile threat. I as President am taking necessary appropriate measures to oppose this. Essentially, the numerous addressed by U.S. figures are built on this highly, I will say it again, primitive scheme. They rely on the uncritical apprehension of listeners of those myths and legends that are born in the centers of psychological warfare. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that the ideologocal struggle is being waged not only by lecturers, propaganda workers, diplomats and scientists at international conferences. All of us, including servicement of the Army and the Navy, are wating the struggle against bourgeois ideology, against hostile influences and psychological subversive activities.

U.S. MEDIA REPORTS ON 'DEBATEGATE' VIEWED

LD121039 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 12 Jul 83

["Around the 'Debategate'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York July 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes Reports:

... The cartoon shows three hospital beds. On the left is William Casey: With a threateningly unlifted finger he is reproaching a confused and befuddled James Baker. In the centre is a sulky and irked Edwin Meese. At the back of the beds are zigzagging curves for jumpy temperature. The inscription on the wall reads: "ward for memory-loss patients".

The cartoon is the newpaper NEWSDAY'S reaction to the unfolding loud political scandal over the stealing by Reagan people of important political documents of former U.S. President Carter during the 1980 presidential election campaign. Press reports indicate that the administration's top echelons are panicky and that the top representatives of the Reagan "team" are attempting at any price to put on others the blame for the unseemly political espionage.

The White House is literally paralised, it is in a state of civil war, the newspaper CHICAGO TRIBUNE writes citing "informed sources within and without the administration." "Nobody now is doing anything here, said an official White House spokesman," the newspaper says, adding that the only thing that now keeps everybody busy is trying to stab another in the back. Representatives of the two camps in the White House, with a record of a long internecine feud, see the situation as offering an opportunity to undo the other side, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE says.

The White House boss himself is in a state of utmost embarrassment. On the one hand, the White House, according to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, tries to pretend that nothing extraordinary is happening. On the other, Reagan is being forced to manoeuvre, trying one ploy after another, now strictly forbidding his men to make any public statements, now loudly proclaiming his intention "to get at the truth".

This awkward manoeuvering fails, however, to bring desired results. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that even the president's detailed answer to questions by newsmen at the latest news conference have failed to dispel suspicions around the affairs.

As fresh details of the scandal are surfacing, it becomes clear that very nearly all of Reagan's closest aides have had a hand in those unseemly actions. The same CHICAGO TRIBUNE stresses that while previously the dispute raged chiefly around whether it was Casey who was to blame or Baker, now evidence has transpired to indicate that Edwin Meese was also on th receiving end for the documents prepared on the basis of information "leaks" from the then White House. Meese will not be able to prove he is not responsible for using those "leaks", says the weekly TIME magazine. In the words of the magazine, many suspect that Reagan's aides engaged in political espionage operation on a permanent basis.

PRC, BRITAIN BEGIN TALKS ON HONG KONG

LD121451 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 12 TASS -- It has been announced that Chinese-British talks have begun here on Xiangang (Hong Kong). By agreement between the sides, the contents of the talks are not to be divulged in public.

Xiangang is a British colonial enclave in China. It has a population of 5.2 million, 99 percent of them Chinese, and lies on the Xiangang Island and Jiulung Peninsula in the south of China. During the 1840-1842 British-Chinese war, Britain seized a part of the peninsula. Later on, in 1898, Britain leased for 99 years another part of the Jiulung Peninsula with adjacent islands, which came to be known as "new territories."

Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, said in the governmental report to the first session of the People's National Congress of China last June that "when the times comes" China would regain its sovereign rights to Xiangang and take proper measures to preserve its prosperity.

London July 11 TASS -- THE TIMES foreign policy analyst points out in an article that, according to the British Foreign Office, reports that Britain has recognized China's right over Hong Kong do not reflect accurately China's right to sovereignty over Hong Kong.

PRC FILM DELEGATION ATTENDS MOSCOW RECEPTION

OW130545 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society gave a reception at the Moscow House of Friendship of Peoples on 12 July in honor of the Chinese film delegation attending the 13th International Film Festival. Present at the meeting were noted Soviet cinematographers, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and sinologists.

After the manager of the Friendship House extended his warm welcome to the cinematographers from China, the Soviet and Chinese cinematographers began an interesting conversation. In the course of the conversation, Gerasimov, deputy chairman of the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and noted film director of the Soviet Union, said: We have rarely seen or heard about the works of Chinese film circles for (?20) years. We regard the current gathering at the film festival as very important. We entered into cooperation with the Chinese comrades in the field of cinematography as far back as in 1949. At the time we jointly made films about liberated China. We were very much impressed by the talents of the Chinese people and felt it a great pleasure and fun to work with our Chinese colleagues.

Film director Gerasimov then turned to the development of contemporary films in the Soviet Union. In conclusion, Gerasimov said: We treasure very much our association with the Chinese (?friends). There will be very many opportunities in the future for us to hold meaningful meetings concerning film production. We hope that these meetings will be held on a regular basis and produce fruitful results. We hope we can learn from each other and exchange our experiences more frequently.

Comrade Gan Xuewei, leader of the Chinese film delegation attending the film festival in Moscow and professor of the Beijing Film Institute, spoke on behalf of the Chinese delegation of film workers. He said:

[Begin recording] Respected Comrade Gerasimov, dear comrades, friends, and all our hosts: First, allow me to express, on behalf of the Chinese film delegation, our thanks to the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and the cinematographers group of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, for your great kindness by inviting us to meet with you. The Chinese film delegation came to take part in the 13th Moscow International Film Festival in order to promote friendship and mutual understanding and to exchange filmmaking experience between Chinese people and cinematographers and the peoples and cinematographers of all other countries, including the Soviet Union. We are very pleased that, in the past few days since the opening of the film festival and at this gathering today, we have met with a number of old friends and come to know some new ones among Soviet film circles. We have introduced our countries' filmmaking achievements to each other and discussed other matters. This has certainly been very useful to both sides.

We have witnessed a very impressive improvement in both the quantity and quality of the films we have been making. For instance, we made 110 feature films in 1982 alone. Many of them are very popular among moviegoers and have won awards at home and aboard as outstanding films. They include "At Middle Age," "Camel Xiangzi," "My Memories of Old Beijing," "(Stranger Friend)," "Tea House," and so on. "Sunset Street," the official Chinese entry in the film festival, is an outstanding film which won high praise among the people when it was shown in China not too long ago this year.

"In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere greetings to all Soviet friends present here today and, through you, to the people and cinematographers throughout the Soviet Union. I wish you still greater successes in your work. [end recording]

After the conversation, the Soviet and Chinese film workers viewed the Chinese feature film "Sunset Street."

Meets Press in Moscow

OW121007 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Report on news conference by Chinese film workers attending the 13th Moscow International Film Festival, date not given -- questions read by unidentified announcer, passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Speaking at the news conference for the Chinese film workers attending the 13th Moscow International Film Festival, Comrade Gan Xuewei, head of the Chinese delegation and professor of the Beijing Film Institute, introduced the Chinese film industry and art films to Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Comrade (Wang Haowei), director of the Chinese entry in the Moscow film festival, "Sunset Street," introduced the film. He said:

"We are happy to be invited to attend the 13th Moscow Film Festival. We brought my recent work, "Sunset Street." We hope that film artists and friends from various countries as well as the Soviet people will appreciate the life of the Chinese people through this picture. It depicts the life of the most ordinary working people who, despite their difficulties and problems, still have full confidence in life and are continuously advancing forward. In this picture we also made some new explorations in artistic expression. This picture does not have an integral plot nor does it have conspicuous leading roles.

It is [words indistinct] We tried to depict the life of people of all professions and at all ages through the description of details of life as well as contradictions of all kinds. We tried our best to be true, natural, and lively. I believe that truthfulness is the life of art."

Before the news conference ended, Professor Gan Xuewei expressed his appreciation to those meeting the Chinese film workers. Our station reporter asked Comrade Gan Xuewei: The slogan for the Moscow film festival is -- Strive for humanitarianism in cinema art and peace and friendship among all peoples. What is your opinion of this slogan?

[Gan Xuewei] "We are very happy to be invited to the Moscow film festival. Our Chinese people, like people everywhere, need peace and friendship, and with that mankind will advance forward. Therefore, we support and admire this slogan."

[Announcer] You visited Leningrad a few days ago. What is your impression?

[Gan] "This was my second visit to Leningrad. I was very happy to visit those places I had been before. I was in a hurry; but I visited the [word indistinct] palace, the art gallery in the [word indistinct] palace, and the Summer Palace. I went to the [word indistinct] yesterday afternoon. I was very interested in these places. I think it is of great significance to recall the ardent emotions displayed during the Soviet revolution scores of years ago."

[Announcer] What do you think of the way the Moscow film festival is organized?

[Gan] "I think it is very well organized. Many guests came here and they are all very happy."

We thanked Comrade Gan Xuewei, and asked (Dai Guangxi), a Chinese scholar of cinema, his opinion of Soviet cinema art.

[Dai Guangxi] "I have studied Soviet cinema art for many years. I think Soviet cinema art has its own fine tradition. Not only films made in the past but also many current pictures rather faithfully reflect the people's life. Generally, I like pictures that despict the joys and sufferings of ordinary people as well as their beautiful souls."

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN JAPAN'S MILITARY BUDGET HIT

LD122222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1858 GMT 12 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The United States is used to treating its allies and partners in a very unceremonious way, but what is happening now in American-Japanese relations exceeds all bounds.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a draft bill which makes it encumbent upon the Pentagon to supervise -- supervise, mind you -- the drawing up of Japan's military budget. As the Japanese newspaper ASAHI writes, in accordance with the unprecedented draft bill which has now been sent for approval by the Senate, the U.S. Defense Department is due to report regularly to Washington legislators about what Japan intends to do in the military field, what weapons it should purchase, and what its military budget should be. On the basis of these reports, the U.S. Senate will decide whether, so to speak, Japan's military efforts meet the plans of the Pentagon. And if the American senators consider these efforts to be insufficient from their point of view, then Washington will take appropriate measures, measures of pressure, against Japan.

What sort of measures? For example, severe reprimands in the form of personal letters between the Reagan administration and ministers of the Japanese Government, as incidentally, happened when the Japanese budget was presented in 1981. Or a resolution of the U.S. Congress will be sent demanding that Japan immediately increase its military spending. And if there are perhaps instances of, so to speak, disobedience, then other, harsher measures will be taken.

Well, as they say, that's the limit. Here we have crude, impudent, brazen interference by the United States into Japan's internal affairs. Washington is treating that sovereign, independent country as if it were its own domain, its colony. This evokes the just indignation of the Japanese who are protesting more and more actively, energetically, and persistently against the militarist policy of their own government, and against the arms race into which Washington is drawing Japan.

JAPAN TO IGNORE PRC PROTESTS OVER TAWAIN VISAS

PM121152 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "ASAHI Newspaper Report"]

[Text] As ASAHI reports, commenting on the PRC's recent demands for an end to the activity in other countries of the Taiwan authorities' missions which issue visas for trips to the island, the Japanese Foreign Ministry "intends to continue its former practice." The newspaper points out that "changes could introduce problems into Japanese-Taiwan relations," TASS reports from Tokyo.

According to official statistics cited by the KYODO news agency, last year a total of approximately 311,000 residents of Taiwan visited Japan. The agency points out that these data attest to considerable growth in the number of exchanges in recent years, despite the fact that Japan established diplomatic relations with China in 1972 and announced the breaking off of official relations with the Taiwan regime. Visas are issued in Japan by the so-called Taiwan "Association for Ties with East Asia," whose branches in Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka virtually carry out consular functions, as well as promote the development of economic and trade ties between Japan and Taiwan.

AFGHAN LEADERS' REMARKS IN MONGOLIA NOTED

LD121927 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 12 Jul 83

["Meeting of Mongolian-Afghan Friendship" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar July 12 TASS -- The achievements of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are a result of the selfless work of the Afghan working people and the revolutionary policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. He spoke here today at a meeting of Mongolian-Afghan friendship devoted to the stay of a party and state delegation of the Demogratic Republic of Afghanistan on an official friendly visit in the Mongolian People's Republic. The delegation is headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

The transformations in Afghanistan, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said, take place in the difficult conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by the forces of international imperialism and their accomplices. Interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is now official policy of the U.S. Administration. It allocates hundreds of millions of dollars for the arming, training and financing of the counterrevolutionary gangs. The people of Afghanistan, enjoying all-round assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, of the entire progressive manking, gives a due rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction and protects with honour its revolutionary gains. The world is now living through a dangerous aggravation of the international situation. The United States and it allies in NATO are striving to achieve military supremacy over socialism. Particularly dangerous are the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Their implementation will result in a dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race and will increase the danger of nuclear war.

The speaker said that in counter-balance to the adventuristic actions of the imperialist forces the USSR and other countries of the socialist community advance deeply realistic and thoroughly considered proposals aimed at the transition to measures of real disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. The peace initiatives set out in the speeches of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov, reflect the interests of the peoples of the world.

The visit of a party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan attests to friendship between our peoples and is an important factor in the further development of fraternal relations of a new type, Babrak Karmal said in his speech. They developed into truly internationalist friendship, reaching a qualitatively new stage. Our achievements set the foundation for the implementation of the programme of further revolutionary transformation of the country. Our successes would be much more significant if it were not for the undeclared ware that has been unleased against our country by imperialism and reaction, Babrak Karmal said. This war is part of the imperialist policy conducted by the United States ruling circles. The USSR which traditionally had friendly feeling for the Afghan people extended a hand to it in the most trying days. The grateful Afghan people will alway remember this great internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries. Our revolution proved that it is invincible and capable of defending itself. Replying on the masses and the great assistance and cooperation with the socialist countries we shall score still greater victories, Babrak Karmal said.

INDIA-PAKISTAN DISPUTE OVER BORDER ZONE VIEWED

LD100503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] It is reported from Delhi that in the last few days Pakistani planes have repeatedly violated India's airspace in the region of the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. A concentration of troops and military hardware has been noted in Pakistan's border zone. These actions, notes our commentator, cannot but be seen as aimed at further destabilizing the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. As is known, Pakistan has long claimed this Indian state under the pretext that most of the population there is Muslim. Since 1947 and the armed conflict in the Hindustani subcontinent, the northern part of Kashmir has been occupied by Pakistan. But Islamabad's claims extend to the whole of its territory and adjoining areas of other states that are also populated by Muslims.

These demands just cannot be recognized as legitimate. After all, India, unlike Pakistan, has religious freedom, and the number of Muslims in India is roughly the same as in Muslim Pakistan. Nevertheless, the Islamabad military regime is using all the means at its disposal to tear Kashmir from India. Moreover, these means are far removed from those used in normal interstate relations. Agents and terrorist groups are sent into Indian territory. These gather intelligence and organize disruptions, explosions in public places, and the killing of administration officials. The saboteurs intimidate the local population by exactly the same methods as are used in Afghanistan by the robber gangs [basmach] sent in from Pakistani territory. There is information that there is a long-term plan to send similar groups into Kashmir.

One gets the impression that the Islamabad military regime is deliberately maintaining the tension in this strategically important region of Asia. On the one hand, this provides it with a pretext for ruthlessly suppressing opposition in its own country, and, on the other, a reason to make an increasing number of requests to the United States for military aid. Recently it became known that Washington is considering a Pakistani request for 60 additional F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. In exchange for the arms from across the ocean, Pakistan willingly performs the unseemly role of defender of American imperialism's interests in southern Asia, something which unquestionably does not promote the interests of peace and stability in the region.

PAKISTANI TRIBESMEN ATTACK AFGHAN REFUGEES

PM120858 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Dushmans Receive Rebuff"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Jul -- As reported by Bakhtar, the Pashtun tribes inhabiting the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan have taken a decision to start an armed struggle against refugees from Afghanistan and dushmans who have entrenched themselves on the territory where they live. With the Islamabad military authorities' connivence the bandits are creating arbitrary rule and lawlessness: They are killing and robbing local inhabitants and committing other crimes. It is reported that the inhabitants of the (Momand) tribe's territory have carried out an armed attack on the (Khayesh) Afghan counterrevolutionary training camp. Considerable casualties were inflicted on the bandits as a result of a battle, which lasted many hours. The leaders and elders of the Pashtun tribes inhabiting Pakistan's border regions have repeatedly made demands to the authorities for the removal of Afghan counterrevolutionaries from their territory. However, Islamabad invariably responds to these just demands with silence.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. PRESSURE ON ASEAN COUNTRIES

PM111552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko under the rubric "International Commentary": "Imposing Confrontation"]

[Text] Manila -- The annual conference of the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries has been held in Bangkok. Immediately after it ended, a 2-day conference of the "five's" foreign policy department heads and representatives of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the EEC was held.

The meetings in Bangkok, which discussed international and regional problems and questions of trade and economic relations with the developed capitalist countries, were preceded by visits by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Philippines and Thailand. During these visits the sides agreed to continue dialogue and emphasized the need to create an atmosphere of trust and to develop equitable, good-neighborly relations. However, the results of the conference in the Thai capital show that the United States is continuing to impede the establishment of contacts between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries and is seeking to further exacerbate the situation in the region. It should be noted that Tokyo is assuming an increasingly active role in this destabilization process, steering the course outlined on the banks of the Potomac.

Washington's pressure has undoubtedly influenced the conference decisions, which, as the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN Noted, play into the hands only of those forces which are trying to push the Indochina states and ASEAN countries onto the path of confrontation. The "five" are setting terms unacceptable to the Indochinese countries as the "basis" for dialogue. The meeting's final communique, the newspaper stressed, bypasses the question of how the real source of the threat to the Southeast Asian countries' security is outside interference in the affairs of the states of the region.

The impudent interference in the sovereign states' internal affairs and continuing acts of provocation on the Thai-Kampuchean border are accompanied by the buildup of the U.S. military presence, the reinforcement and modernization of the U.S. Armed Forces and military establishments in Southeast Asia, and the rendering of aid to the Khmer reaction's gangs. New efforts are being made to turn ASEAN into a military-political association.

At the present stage, Washington, using military and economic levers of pressure, is seeking the ASEAN countries' official recognition of the fact that the association, created 16 years ago to establish economic, social, and cultural cooperation in Southeast Asia, is a "political grouping." This "admission," from the Washington strategists' viewpoint, would be an important step on the path of turning ASEAN into a military-political alliance. Well, in the "long term" ASEAN, according to U.S. plans, should become a link in the system of "collective security" linking the United States, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand.

Bringing questions of "security" to the fore, and stoking myths about the Soviet and Vietnamese "military threat," the United States and its allies tried, during the talks, to avoid examining trade and economic problems and contradictions existing between ASEAN and the industrially developed capitalist countries.

The Bangkok conference sharply criticized the protectionist policy of the Western states and Japan and their refusal to fulfill previously adopted undertakings to increase aid to the developing countries. For the umpteenth time, the countries of the "five" demanded that the industrially developed countries lower their custom duties and repeal other discriminatory restrictions on the import of goods from the ASEAN countries.

However, it may confidently be supposed that the West, which is in the grips of a harsh crisis, will obviously gain by refusing to make any real concessions.

The results of the conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers and the talks with representatives of the United States, the other Western countries, and Japan attest that Washington, in sowing hostility and distrust, is continuing to impose on the ASEAN countries a course toward aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia, which contradicts the genuine interests of the peoples of the region.

EXPANSION PLANS FOR U.S.-AUSTRALIA BASE REPORTED

LD092116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Canberra, 9 Jul (TASS) -- The Australian Government has approved a program to extend the American military complex at Pine Gap in the very center of Australia. Another antenna, the eighth, is to be constructed there, as well as a building to house new electronic equipment and accommodation for additional personnel.

The CIA and the joint command of the North American Air Defense System run this military base for electronic space espionage. It is only nominally a "joint American-Australian press, the American special services and military personnel do not allow Australians near a considerable area of the installations located inside the base.

In an attempt to justify the existence of American bases on their soil, the Australian authorities allege that the Pine Cap military complex does not serve the offensive aims of the U.S. military strategy. As the CANBERRA TIMES rightly notes today, however, this assertion is not true since, as one knows, the American base in Australia performs command and control functions in the launch and guidance of American military missiles.

FRANCE, AUSTRALIA DISAGREE ON NUCLEAR TESTS

PM111520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent O. Skalkin: "Australia Is Worried"]

[Text] Canberra, 5 Jul -- The international problems to which the Australian Labour government is devoting great attention include the nuclear tests which France is carrying out in the Pacific, on Mururua Atoll. Not limiting itself to official protests against the dangerous experiments in a region close to it, Australia some time ago suspended deliveries of uranium ore to French clients until the Mururua tests were stopped.

That is a brief account of events leading up to the arrival of the French president's special envoy, R. Debray, in Canberra. The attempts he made at the talks with the Australian leaders to reach agreement on the nuclear tests were unsuccessful. The French side, it is clear from press reports, continued to insist on perfecting its "independent nuclear potential" and suggested to Australia that it send its own expert to Mururua a few months after the completion of the current test program. It was suggested that this "inspection" would prove the tests' environmental safety and ease the pressure which is being brought to bear on Paris by many states in the Pacific basin.

But the French plans were not justified. The president's envoy was told that Australia is opposed in principle to nuclear tests on Mururua.

PRK'S HENG SAMRIN INTERVIEWED ON KPRP JUBILEE

PM071044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Militant Vanguard"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Jun -- The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], which unites genuine patriots and revolutionaries, has become the militant vanguard of the Kampuchean people's heroic struggle for their independence and against the foreign enslavers and the treacherous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Kieu Samphan clique, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council, said in an interview with Soviet journalists to mark the 32d anniversary of the party's formation.

The PRK's prestige in the international arena is growing with every passing day, the Kampuchean leader continued. The Kampuchean government and people actively support everything progressive. The country's foreign policy course, defined in the party congress documents, consists in strengthening the strategic alliance with Vietnam and Laos and friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. The Kampuchean people support the peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which point to a real path for safeguarding peace.

Our people want to live in peace, Heng Samrin continued. To this end, our country, in conjunction with Vietnam and Laos, has put forward a number of porposals aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, frienship, and cooperation. The results of the Vientiane meeting of the leaders of the three Indochina countries and the subsequent partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea is evidence of the desire of the PRK, the SRV, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for peace and friendship with their neighbors.

MARCOS CITED ON PHILIPPINE'S NEED FOR U.S. AID

LD101629 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Manila -- The military-political alliance with Washington is no longer seen as the cornerstone of the Philippines' political course, said President Marcos at a meeting with visiting U.S. congressmen. The Philippines is in a position to defend its national interests without resorting to American aid, the president emphasized.

GROMYKO RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR DRULOVIC

LD121735 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko received today ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Soviet Union Milojko Drulovic at his request.

Questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and some international problems were discussed during the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere. Andrey Gromyko called the attention to constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union, including those related to Europe, the proposals envisaging the ending of the arms race, the consolidation of universal peace and security of peoples, broad development of equal cooperation among states.

Touching upon the results of the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which discussed questions of the international situation and foreign policy activity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Milojko Drulovic noted that Yugoslavia comes out for the consolidation of the process of detente, for general and complete disarmament, positively assesses all peace initiatives aimed at arms limitation and reduction and at disarmament, at the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

Both sides expressed the interest in further development and strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA VIEWS POLISH WRITERS UNION

Cultural 'Damage' Needs Repair

PM111252 Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 26, 29 Jun 83 p 8

["Polish Reportage" by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Viktor Tsoppi under the rubric "The Socialist World: Literature and Art": "The War of Ideas Calls for Courage"]

[Text] Warsaw Moscow -- I was driven by friends straight from the station in Warsaw to the INTERPRESS Agency to the weekly press-conference for foreign journalists. Various questions were discussed there. Among them was the following far from chance or trivial question: "What are the chances of the Union of Polish Writers resuming work?" The reply was cautious: "Nothing definite can be said at this juncture."

Three days earlier an ideological-political declaration adopted by writers belonging to the PZPR gathered for their national conference for the first time after a long break was published. There are 270 such writers and almost all of them took part in the conference. These men of letters committed to the ideals of socialism spoke authoritatively.

At the end of 1980, the forces of internal and external counterrevolution tried to completely subordinate the Union of Writers to the interests of the struggle against socialist Poland (see LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 25, 1983, p 11). The Union's activities were suspended in December 1981 as a result of the introduction of martial law, and now, 14.5 [as published] months later, those writers belonging to the PZPR have stated in a forthright and principled manner that the Union should be resurrected in order to resume its function of serving society.

But on one immutable condition: that the writers' creative organization must not be, and and never will be, a tool in reaction's hands with which to threaten socialism in Poland and its international alliances.

...I had barely had time to settle into my hotel after the press-conference and switch on the radio when I heard: "...The Warsaw military regime is passing a death sentence on the Union of Writers...." It was a broadcast by the Polish section of Radio Free Europe. I immediately recalled that the section is headed by Z. Najder. Back in 1976 he was one of the main founders of the so-called "Polish Independence Agreement," which was funded by the CIA through the magazine KULTURA, which is published in Paris in Polish. The Polish Independence Agreement" was also instrumental in the emergence of such underground organizations as KES-KDR.

Z. Najder worked for a time on the literary journal TWORCZOSC. In 1982 he could have had an assistant professorship at Warsaw University. But he opted instead for the post of head of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe, whose broadcasts have since been still more vile, malicious, and provocative. The Warsaw military district court sentenced Najder to death for spying for the United States. The biggest paradox of all, is that this man, who has a fierce hatred of people's Poland and is working so actively against it, is still a member of the Union of Polish Writers, and, moreover, a member of its main board. The same is true, for example, of L. Kolakowski, a professional anticommunist who has lived in the West for years now...

This is just one aspect of the extremely complex and tense situation among the Polish intelligentsia. I discussed this subject with many Poles during my last visit. By virtue of this lucid formulation of the question and the clear vision of the aim and the ways of achieving it the remarks made by Witold Nawrocki, Chief of a PZPR Central Committee section, are particularly memorable. He is well known in Poland as a leading authority in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist literary criticism.

Our discussion lasted for an hour and a half, but today, of course, I can give only a brief summary.

"In the cultural sphere complex, ambiguous, and contradictory processes are taking place here to this day. The antagonism between those who can neither see nor accept any other way for Poland than that of socialism and those, and there are quite a few of them, who have chosen to give up on socialism is continuing and becoming more intense and acute. The former will, of course, win the day. But it will not be an easy victory.

"I think it can now be said, that in the sphere of the ideological struggle, our party is moving with increasing determination from the stage of recognizing and diagnosing social ills to taking action to eradicate them. There is plenty of evidence of this. Since December 1981, when the orgy of anarchy and the counterrevolutionary actions of reactionary forces, which had pinned considerable hopes on the intelligentsia in the struggle against socialism, were halted the PZPR has taken the initiative in the resumption of the activities of creative unions, especially the Writers' Union. Its aim has been to place culture, in the broadest and truest sense of the word, at the service of the people, without whom it is dead.

"It is time to destroy the pyramidal structure of culture, in which the toiling masses have been the foundation, or, at best, the first story, while the story at the top of the pyramid has housed the salons of an intellectual elite which all too often has existed by itself and for itself.

You know, I am not exaggerating in the least, when I talk about the nature of this contradiction, which is intolerable in a socialist society. Until recently, it reflected a clear social injustice and a glaring discrepancy between practical policy in the cultural sphere and its Marxist-Leninist conception. A 'benighted base' and a 'superenlightened top' is an absurd structure for socialism

"I recall how recently, at the National Culture Council, a highland peasant angrily and heatedly spoke about how children's and youth amateur artistic activity groups have now forgotten all about folk and national culture with its immensely rich content, and the rising generation is being educated instead on the basis of shoddy specimens of Western 'mass' culture, which are being imported into our country in abundance. Quite unself-consciously, and authoritatively, a Silesian miner reproached certain cultural figures for frequently fogettering that their well-being and ability to create, are made possible by the hard work of the working class -- their most generous patron -- and that they have no right to live in their unreal world of art for the select few.

"It is now very important to develop and promote every type and genre of art not only in the capital but also in other regions, and to bring Warsaw down from Olympus, as it were. In my view, for example, the practice of allowing the whole of Poland to watch on central television every Monday a show put on by theaters in different cities should be revived. Clearly, provincial radio stations' cultural programs should be more regularly included in the national radio network....

"A great deal of work must also be done to repair the colossal damage done to culture by the antisocialist opposition. In Silesia, for example, more than 40 percent of libraries at metallurgical plants, in mines, and at other enterprises were closed down and destroyed when 'Solidarity's' rightwing leaders were on the rampage. The counterrevolution's leaders planned to 'reeducate' the working class in order to turn it against socialism. This was why they so assiduously and on such a large scale disseminated all manner of reactionary books and anticommunist, anti-Soviet, and, in fact, anti-Polish pamphlets. The forces of internal and external counterrevolution running 'Solidarity' suffered a major defeat. Their 'cultural platform' was also discredited. The struggle has now changed qualitatively. Our success in it depends primarily on tenacity not only in defending progressive Marxist Leninist ideas but also in instilling it in the public consciousness. We do not forget for a moment that our ideological enemy lives and operates not only over in the West but also here among us.

"It is, therefore of paramount importance, to rally around our party on a Marxist Leninist platform, cultural figures called upon and able to influence the shaping of public opinion. It is very important that the initiative on the question of the creative unions resuming work has been taken by the party. The ideological and political declaration adopted by the conference of writers belonging to the PZPR is, in my view, a policy document of fundamental importance. It reaffirms our unshakable desire to ensure that attempts to turn men of letters back into advocates of antipopular, antiworker, antiparty, and antisocialist views will never succeed -- whether in the near or distant future.

"Our position is clear, honest, and frank. We have every reason for saying that truth is on our side. And it is our earnest hope that all those who hold socialist Poland and its serenity and prosperity dear will associate themselves with the PZPR members' efforts." This is what I was told by Witold Nawrocki, chief of the PZPR Central Committe Culture Section. I then had numerous meetings and conversations with various representatives of the creative intelligentsia. On each occasion, I thought of how you need courage to defend what you know to be true and not to lose face, become dispirited, or lose the will to win even in the most acute situations of ideological confrontation.

Antisocialist Opposition Scored

PM121511 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27, 6 Jul 83 p 10

[Abbreviated reprint of TRYBUNA LUDU articles by Marcin Kowalski: "About the Polish Writers Union" published under the rubric "From the Foreign Press" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published articles by Marcin Kowalski which state, in part:

It is necessary to recall facts from the recent past, because otherwise it is impossible to explain the circumstances behind the gradual slide by some Polish writers into anti-socialist positions, the knocking together of an opposition front by them, and their avoidance of participation in socialist cultural life.

A turning point occurred in literature in 1976 in connection with the emergence of the "Workers Defense Committee" [KOR], on whose initiative an "independent writers journal" titled ZAPIS and the book publishing house Nowa, headed by KSS-[Social Self-Defense Committee]-KOR member Miroslaw Chojecki, were founded in 1977.

The emergence of the underground in literature and the support for it of such writers as Jan Jozef Szczepanski, Andrzej Kijewski, Julian Stryjkowski, Joanna Kulmowa, Andrzej Braun, Marian Brandys, Kazimierz Brandys, Jacek Bochenski (organizer and ideologist), Jerzy Andrzejewski, Jerzy Ficowski, Anna Kamienska, Stefan Kieselewski, Tadeusz Konwicki, Marek Nowakowski, Andrzej Szczypiorski, Barbara Sadowska, Wiktor Woroszylski, Stanislaw Baranczak, Adam Zagajewski, Richard Krynicki, and even such scientists as Andrezej Drawicz, Jan Jozef Lipski, and Wladyslaw Benkowski brought about a split within literary circles and an expression of "free" views, which were in fact subordinated to subversion centers in the West.

Culture in Poland, and literature in particular, became a platform for hatching plans for ideological attempts against socialism and preparing "arguments" for political struggle. Articles about Soviet literature appeared, but only for the purpose of awakening anti-Russian and anti-Soviet feelings.

An unofficial opinion existed that the illegally distributed materials comprised an "ethical act," proof of opposition to the "official authors" who were worthy only of contempt and ridicule. If a writer wrote against Poland, against the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, or against the alliance with the USSR, and if he fought for a return to the prewar period, he was proclaimed to be "independent."

In an atmosphere of hysteria, demagoguery and moral terror the antisocialist opposition scored a victory at the elections held at the 21st Congress of Polish writers in December 1980. Nationalist and anti-Sovietist Jan Jozef Szczepanski was elected chairman of the union.

The membership of the Polish Writers Union Main Board also included other "meritorious fighters from the democratic opposition" and violent opponents of socialist culture in Poland -- Andrzej Kijewski, Jan Jozef Lipski, Andrzej Szczypiorski, Kazimierz Orlos, Anka Kowalska, Stefan Kieselewski, and Marek Nowakowski.

The goal of the Polish Writers Union Main Board was to create alternative (in relation to the state) structures for the management of culture and to formulate a cultural policy in an antisocialist spirit.

The suspension of the Polish Writers Union's activity was a natural consequence of the political situation which developed inside the creative union in 1980-1981.

The antisocialist opposition centers in literature were crushed after 13 December 1981, although not completely and not finally. The main leading groups survived and started to strive to restore the activity of the Polish Writers Union as early as the beginning of 1982. The Writers Union Main Board maneuvered and avoided giving an answer to the question of how to put a stop to the influence of the antisocialist opposition. The negotiations to restore the union's activity were not only hard but also unsuccessful. If anyone was really interested in preserving the creative union, it was above all the authorities and the party writers. The Main Board's representatives were not prepared to compromise, they demanded concessions all along the line and recognition of the legal and political base of their activity without restrictions or conditions.

Even when they were given permission to hold a meeting on 15 June they did not get together, being unwilling to give local opposition members and the international public the impression that they may have made some concessions.

The strategy of the Main Board members' behavior fully coincides with the program of the journal KULTURA, published in Paris: to preserve the Polish Writers Union as an institution of so-called "independent culture" capable of disseminating the ideology of antisocialist forces in people's Poland, mainly within creative circles, or to bring about the liquidation of the Polish Writers Union so as to create conditions for stepping up the attacks against the cultural policy of the Polish People's Republic. Dialogue and agreement are possible only after a self-assessment of the political consequences of the activity in which the opposition has been and is engaged. This self-assessment must bring about a determined reevaluation of opinions and recognition of the principles of socialist cultural policy.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES PEACE 'DANGER'

LD121901 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw July 12 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Okszowski has pointed to the danger of the plans of the United States and its NATO allies for the cause of peace.

Speaking on Monday [11 July] at a plenary meeting of the voivodship party organisation in Sieradz, he said that the real way towards elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, consolidation of universal peace is outlined in the proposals that were put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. In this respect, the meeting of top party leaders and statesmen of the socialist countries in Moscow was of great significance. The meeting which demonstrated the unity of action of the fraternal countries provided convincing evidence that the socialist countries cannot and will not stay indifferent in the face of a direct threat to peace and international security which comes from the militaristic course of the United States and other NATO member countries.

The participants in the Moscow forum, stressed the Polish foreign minister, expressed readiness to do the utmost to prevent dangers tendencies in the international scene and simultaneously declared that by no means they will allow military superiority over them and will firmly oppose any attempts to disrupt the military-straregic equilibrium between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The successful completion of the Madrid meeting is of great significance for the cause of peace, security and cooperation, said Stefan Olszowski. The socialist states, and also neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe are acting in that direction. But the United States seeks in every way to prevent a constructive outcome of the Madrid meeting, by advancing, specifically, the so-called "Polish issue."

Poland firmly protests against the use of the Madrid meeting for interference into its internal affairs and declares for consistent implementation of the principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

MSZMP'S MAROTHY VISITS SOVIET TANK UNIT

PM111446 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visiting the Guards"]

[Text] Budapest, 4 Jul -- Long-standing friendship links the soldiers from the order-bearing "N" Guards Tank unit and the working people from the capital of the Hungarian People's Republic. It was born in the days when Soviet tank troops waged fierce battles against the fascists to liberate Budapest.

The Guards Tank troops were visited by a delegation from the capital of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest City Party Committee. The guests were met by Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the Southern Group of Forces.

The Hungarian comrades were acquainted with the everyday life of the guards, visited the unit's Combat Glory Museum, observed a company in a tactical exercise involving field firing, and spoke with the soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers, and members of servicemen's families. A meeting of Soviet-Hungarian friendship was held in the unit's club.

CSSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM111501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR People's Control Committee headed by F. Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 27 June through 2 July.

The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of people's control organs in our country. It had talks at the USSR People's Control Committee, the Kirghiz SSR People's Control Committee, and the Frunzenskiy Rayon People's Control Committee in Moscow and had meetings with people's control workers at a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. A meeting was held with the delegation at the Kirghiz CP Central Committee.

The CSSR People's Control Committee delegation was received by N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, participated in the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

PCF'S GEORGES MARCHAIS MEETS ANDROPOV IN MOSCOW

'Warm, Comradely Atmosphere'

LD121143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee today between a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Georges/Marchais, PCF general secretary.

Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet Side were: Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politiburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov and Zagladin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; and Zuyev, head of a sector of the international affairs section of the CPSU Central Committee. On the French side, Gremetz, member of the Politbureau of the PCF Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Hermier, member of the Politbureau of the PCF Central Committee; Gau and Meyer, members of the PCF Central Committee.

In the course of the talks, primary consideration was given to questions of the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to halt the arms race, and also other themes of interest to the sides, concerning the policy of the two parties and their activities in their respective countries.

In greeting the guests, Comrade Andropov noted that Soviet Communists are attentively following the activities of the fraternal PCF, and pay due tribute to the efforts of the French Communists in the struggle for the rights of the working people, for their country's national interests and for the peace and security of the people.

Comrade Andropov stressed that the joint communique of the CPSU and PCF adopted in 1980 correctly assessed the tendencies in the development of the world situation. The general crisis of capitalism is indeed continuing to worsen. In these conditions, the aggressive circles of imperialism are trying to solve the historic dispute of the two systems along the lines of global confrontation with socialism. As a result, there is a growing danger of thermonuclear war, which would be disastrous for mankind.

The CPSU, at the June plenum of the Central Committee, declared clearly: The core task in foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state, for today and for the foreseeable future, is to prevent war and put relations between the two systems on the rails of stable, peaceful coexistence.

To the course of the aggressive forces of imperialism, we counterpose a broad program of measures for the prevention of war. Unfortunately, the West remains deaf so far to our initiatives.

The situation in Europe is at the center of our attention -- in particular, in connection with the intention of the United States to deploy its new missiles here. Our proposals are known to you. We are striving to achieve, as a beginning a reduction of at least two-thirds in the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Our final aim is to turn Europe into a continent free of nuclear weapons. But of course, in solving of these questions, account must be taken of all medium-range nuclear weapons which now exist in the European zone.

Britain and France are members of NATO. If American missiles nevertheless make their appearance in Europe, we shall be compelled to take the necessary defensive measures in response. However, that would not be our choice. Our desire is to solve all issued by means of talks, with absolute observance of the principle of equality and identical security for all sides.

Speaking about Franco-Soviet relations, Comrade Andropov noted that current relations cannot give rise to satisfaction. At the same time, we consider that possibilities for developing them are being preserved. We value relations with France and are prepared for dialogue and cooperation with her in the name of the interests of our peoples and the preservation of peace in Europe and on the planet as a whole. Of course, this is only possible in the event that the French leadership will strive towards the same thing.

For his own part, Comrade Marchais stressed that the appraisal of the current international situation by the French Communists on the whole coincides with the analysis of the CPSU and stated the striving of the PCF to continue to do everything to strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world and to strengthen the security of all peoples, including, of course, that of the French people. In the opinion of the PCF, the main danger is now represented by the intention of U.S. imperialism to deploy its new missiles in Europe. And it is very important that the masses of the people, including those in France, should realize this increasingly. The proposals of the USSR show a real way out of the situation and provide an opportunity to set a beginning to the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe.

The PCF delegation expressed a striving to promote the all-round development of Franco-Soviet relations and to overcome the obstacles and difficulties that still exist here.

The discussion passed off in a warm and comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the two parties.

Summing up the discussions, a joint statement by the delegations of the CPSU and the PCF was adopted, which will be published separately.

TASS Kills Report

Moscow TASS in Russian at 1215 GMT on 12 July carries a report on Yu. V. Andropov's 12 July meeting in Moscow with PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais. The TASS Russian report (identified by TASS as item No 5-32) has been compared with the report carried on the meeting carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 12 July (see previous item) and found to be identical.

At 1408 GMT on 12 July Moscow TASS in Russian carried the following announcement: "Attention: Please kill our report No 5-32 (meeting between CPSU and French Communist Party delegations). A joint communique will be transmitted in its place."

Disagreements Reported

NC121601 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 12 (AFP) -- Disagreements may have cropped up between Soviet Communist Party Leader Yuriy Andropov and French party chief Georges Marchais, sources close to both parties said here today. A report -- later withdrawn -- by the official Soviet news agency TASS on the meeting here today between Mr Andropov and Mr Marchais was contested by the French party which released to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE what it said was "a denial of TASS."

The French Communists said TASS had attributed to Mr Marchais "remarks he never made", referring to TASS comments that Mr Marchais felt "the main danger (in the current international situation) is from the intention of the American imperialists to deploy their new missiles in Europe."

The French party said Mr Marchais had advocated "a balanced reduction of weapons by taking into account all those which exist in the East as well as in the West, with respect for the security of each people and each country."

TASS subsequently asked its clients "to cancel the dispatch on the meeting of the Soviet and French Communist Party delegations."

Observers said this was an exceptional thing for TASS to do. TASS also said "a joint communique would be published" to replace the earlier report.

In its report, TASS had also blamed the French Government for deteriorating relations between Paris and Moscow and said that "according to George Marchais, the French Communist evaluation of the current international situation coincided with the Soviet Communist Party analysis".

Soviets Reported at Fault

NC130956 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 13 Jul 83

[By Patrick Maney]

[Text] Moscow, July 13 (AFP) -- An incident yesterday when Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist party, tangled with TASS news agency was the fault of the Soviet side, it was admitted informally here today.

The Soviet press predictably kept quiet. But officials told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE informally that they could understand Mr. Marchais' annoyance at statements "attributed to him by an over-zealous interpreter".

The admission followed an unusual experience for the government agency, when a delegation from a brother communist party refuted a statement attributed to it.

The statement said Mr Marchais felt "the main danger (in the current international situation) is from the intention of the American imperialists to deploy their new missiles in Europe".

Mr Marchais immediately disassociated himself from the statement, saying he advocated "balanced reduction in weapons, taking into account all those already deployed by East and West".

In an unprecedented move, TASS withdrew the report, replacing it with a joint communique from the two delegations.

Soviet officials seemed anxious to play down the incident today, although they admitted it was the first time another communist party had demanded the withdrawal of a TASS report.

However, they said the French and Soviet Communist Parties shared similar opinions of the overall international situation.

"The final communique from the two parties is comprehensive, and presents an overall sharing of points of view. The slight difference over Euromissiles is basically nothing new, and the Soviet Union accepts it".

The Soviet press published only the final joint statement on Mr Marchais' meeting with Soviet President Yuriy Andropov yesterday, their first since the socialist government came to power in France and Mr Andropov took over at the Kremlin.

Soviet officials said they were happy with this first meeting. They had been anxious to learn more about France's foreign and home policy, particularly the Communists' position in the government.

Before Mr Marchais arrived here, a senior Soviet official told AFP that "we do not really understand the French Communist Party's presence in the government".

But the tone had changed after yesterday's meeting, though sources acknowledged some French party stands had surprised the Kremlin over the last few months.

"Now we understand that there is no alternative for the French Communist Party", a well-placed source said. "We even understand that, on the Euromissile question which led to the incident with TASS, Mr Marchais chose government solidarity before international solidarity".

One TASS journalist summed up the position here: "Here in Moscow we are well aware that a communist party in government cannot behave as it would in opposition".

'Differences in Assessment' Cited

LD121819 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Georges Marchais is in Moscow, and not for a vacation: The secretary general of the PCF, who has been in the Soviet capital since yesterday, had a meeting this morning with Soviet Leader Yuriy Andropov. We do not know the exact contents of their conversation. Officially, they spoke of bilateral contacts between the two parties, but they also dealt with the international situation, particularly the question of Euromissiles. Despite what some people may think, it seems that there was not perfect agreement between Marchais and Andropov. There is talk of differences in assessment between the two communist parties. In particular, the French Communists did not appreciate the way TASS reported the talks and went too far. Our permanent special correspondent, Jean-Pierre Quittard, reports from Moscow:

[Quittard] The Georges Marchais-Yuriy Andropov meeting took place in the late morning in the Kremlin. We do not know a lot about the meeting, except that the two delegations talked, among other things, about Euromissiles -- a difficult and delicate topic. TASS had a nasty experience, because it had its knuckles rapped by the PCF delegation, which did not appreciate the Soviet agency's attributing things to Mr Marchais that he did not say.

TASS reported that Mr Marchais said, I quote: "The chief danger is American imperialism." The French side confirms that the PCF secretary general never said anything of the kind. On the contrary, Mr Marchais said that he is, I quote: "In favor of a balanced reduction of weapons, taking account -- and I am still quoting -- of all those existing in both East and West." This last little phrase will perhaps cause gnashing of teeth in Paris, because the French Government, as we know, does not want the national strike force to be discussed at the Geneva negotiations.

It will also be noted that the stay of the PCF delegation has been surrounded so far in the greatest secrecy. Mr Marchais did not reply today to various requests for interviews. Similarly, the French Embassy in Moscow seems to have been left totally excluded from the visit. It comes more under the heading of an intercommunist party affair than that of wider French-Soviet relations.

TASS Cites Joint Statement

LD121701 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- "The delegations of the CPSU and the FCP [French Communist Party] are convinced that the main task in the existing situation is to avert the threat of war, to turn world developments towards detente and to find solutions to the urgent key problems of ending early the arms race and achieving disarmament. One of the most pressing demands of the moment is to put an end to the nuclear arms buildup."

This is stressed in the joint statement of the delegations of the CPSU and the French Communist Party released upon the results of the talks held in Moscow today. The delegations were led by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Suprem Soviet, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party.

The statement points out that the fact that countless forces upholding the right to live, to live under conditions of peace, are rising in every continent constitutes a historically new factor and a great chance for mankind. The Communist party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party expressed profound satisfaction with the development of the struggle of an unheard-of scope waged by the peoples of the entire world.

Convinced that there is no more valuable asset than peace, both parties reiterate, each for its own part, their desire to act without any preconditions, jointly with all the men and women of goodwill, all the forces wishing to do so, for peace, disarmament, security and friendship along all nations.

The year of 1983 is particularly significant from this point of view. If the deployment of new American missiles by NATO in Europe is eventually pushed through, it will cause a new dangerous escalation of the arms race.

The delegations of the CPSU and the FCP state that Europe should not become again a battlefield, particularly a battlefield in which nuclear weapons will be used. This possibility should be decisively ruled out.

Both delegations stress the importance of the numerous proposals made by socialist countries, the Non-aligned Movement, neutral countries, Nordic countries and different political organisations working for peace and disarmament, proposals which, if given due consideration, could contribute to progress in this direction.

The CPSU delegation has reiterated all the proposals made at the recent meeting in Moscow of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries with a view to reducing both nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic armaments and to preclude the possibility of the arms race being extended into outer space. The simultaneous freezing by the nuclear powers of all the nuclear arsenals they possess, both quantitatively and qualitatively, would mark a major step in this direction.

The CPSU delegation drew attention to a fresh proposal of the socialist countries to the NATO members on the immediate start of direct talks to reach agreement not to increase military spending as of January 1984 and to take concrete measures mutually to reduce it in practice during the subsequent period.

Both parties reiterated their desire to act in favour of the simultaneous dissolution of the blocs and in favour of universal and verifiable disarmament.

Each of the two parties is prepared to act jointly with all those who wish to do so, with all the governments, trade unions, public, political and religious forces, with all the peoples in the interests of achieving an agreement in Geneva.

This is the goal pursued by the French Communist Party in putting forward the proposal aimed at deblocking the Geneva talks and contributing to their positive completion: these talks should be opened to all the interested governments, i.e., to all the European governments. In this context, the FCP believes, steps could be taken which would be acceptable to all and aimed at an attempt to reduce armaments to the lowest possible level while preserving the balance of forces and providing guarantees for the security of every people and every state.

The delegation of the French Communist Party made a reminder on the latter point that France has sufficient nuclear forces to ensure its own security and independence. These forces cannot be a subject of talks aimed at reducing them. Of course, if concrete measures of gradual disarmament are taken, ensuring the balance of forces in Europe and in the world at large and the security of every country, the time could when this question could be raised.

At the same time the French Communist Party believes that since France is a member of the North Atlantic alliance and as such has appropriate commitments, its nuclear forces should be taken into account in this context during the overall count of the forces existing in Europe.

The delegation of the CPSU displayed an interest in the considerations put forward by the FCP. It reiterated the well-known Soviet position according to which France's nuclear arsenal should be taken into account in working out an appropriate balance of nuclear arms in Europe, but this does not mean the demand for reductions in this arsenal.

Both parties are convinced that the completion of the Madrid meeting, and first and foremost, an accord on the convocation of a conference on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe will be a major positive result.

They reiterated their resolve to contribute to the political settlement of all conflicts on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence and equality of every state, non-intervention and the right of every country to security.

It is necessary to do everything possible to lessen international tension, to promote peaceful coexistence and to make progress on the road of detente and disarmament, the joint statement says.

Text of CPSU, PCF Statement

LD121737 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jul (TASS) -- We transmit the full text of a joint statement by the delegations of the CPSU and the PCF:

Talks took place on 12 July 1983 in Moscow between the delegation of the CPSU led by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the PCF delegation led by Georges Marchais, PCF general secretary.

Comprising the delegation of the CPSU were: Boris Ponamarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Anabliy Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Yuriy Zuyev, head of the French Sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Included in the PCF delegation were: M. Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee; G. Hermier, member of the PCF Political Bureau; and members of the PCF Central Committee J.F. Gau and J.F. Meyer.

This meeting was held within the framework of the relations of solidarity between the two parties, which are developing on the basis that was jointly determined in 1980. The meeting's participants confirmed the appraisals made in 1980 regarding trends in the development of the international situation.

Both parties concentrated their attention upon what is the main concern of the peoples of the world: peace and disarmament.

As a result of the talks, the delegations of the CPSU and the PCF have adopted the following statement:

The international situation arouses profound anxiety. Mankind is faced with the threat of a nuclear war with all the catastrophic consequences for contemporary civilization, and for life on our planet.

The current stockpiling of an enormous amount of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, constitutes a terrible threat. It creates a danger of annihilating mankind. It arouses indignation because it swallows up colossal funds while hundreds of millions of people, including children, are suffering from hunger, poverty, disease, and economic backwardness.

It is necessary to stop this monstrous escalation! It is necessary to place at the service of life, progress and development funds squandered for preparing death! This demand is expressed by an increasing number of men, women, and youth despite their different convictions and beliefs.

The threat to the cause of peace is engendered by the aspiration of the most aggressive circles of world imperialism to halt at any price the process of the social and national liberation of peoples. It is precisely this aspiration of theirs which is leading to the dangerous intensification of the arms race, and which is engendering on their part a desire to alter the correlation of forces in the world arena in their favor.

It is known that other political forces give a different analysis of the current situation. However, in the opinion of both parties, this under no circumstances can or should be an obstacle to the joint actions of the broadest social, political and public forces in the struggle for a universal peace.

A historically new factor and a great chance for mankind is constituted by the fact that innumerable forces defending the right to life, the right to life in the conditions of peace are arising on every continent. The CPSU and the PCF express deep satisfaction at the development of the struggle of an unprecedented scope of the peoples of the world. Convinced that thee is nothing of greater worth than peace, they confirm for their part their aspiration to act without any preliminary conditions together with all women and men of goodwill, together with all forces wishing for this, in favor of peace, disarmament, security and friendship between peoples.

From this point of view, 1983 has a particular significance. If NATO'S deployment of new American missiles in Europe were in the final analysis imposed, this would give rise to a new, dangerous escalation of the arms race.

The delegations of the CPSU and PCF are convinced that in the current situation the main issue is to remove the threat of war, return the course of world events to the direction of detente, find a solution to the urgent tasks of a speedy cessation to the arms race, and of disarmament. One of the most vital current requiremets is the cessation of the buildup of nuclear weapons.

In Europe, where in the past the most destructive and fatal wars have arisen, and where the means of destroying everything alive 10 times over is already concentrated, not only should new weapons not be added, but it is necessary to begin to reduce those weapons already in existence.

The peoples of the USSR and France suffered during the two world wars and suffered heavy losses. The delegations of the CPSU and PCF state that Europe must not again be transformed into a battlefield, and moreover, into a field for the use of nuclear weapons; such a possibility must be emphatically excluded.

Both delegations stress the significance of numerous proposals made by socialist countries, the movement of the nonaligned countries, the neutral countries, the north European countries, and various political organizations championing peace and disarmament, proposals which, if they are to be taken into consideration, would contribute to progress in this direction.

The CPSU delegation has reconfirmed all the proposals made at the recent meeting in Moscow of the leading party and state figures of seven socialist countries and which aim at reducing both nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic weapons and at excluding the possibility of extending the arms race to space. A simultaneous freezing by nuclear powers of all the nuclear weapons in their possession both in the quantitative and qualitative respect would be a large step in this direction. The CPSU delegation paid attention to the new proposal of the socialist states to the NATO member states on the need for immediate and direct talks in order to reach an agreement on a nuclear weapon freeze as of January 1984, and on specific measures for practical mutual reductions in the subsequent period of military expenditure. [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 July First Edition on pages 1 and 3 carries the "Joint Statement of the CPSU and PCF Delegations" that here reads: The CPSU delegation drew attention to the socialist states' new proposal to NATO member states on immediately starting direct talks in order to reach an agreement on not increasing military expenditure as from January 1984 and on specific measures for practical mutual reductions of that expenditure in the subsequent period.]

Both parties confirmed their desire to act in aid of the simultaneous dissolution of blocs and for universal and controlled disarmament.

Each of the two parties is prepared to work with all governments, trade unions, social, political and religious forces, and all peoples in the interests of ensuring that an agreement is concluded in Geneva.

Such is the goal which the PCF is pursuing, submitting a proposal aimed at unblocking the talks in Geneva and assisting their positive conclusion. To open these talks to all interested governments, that is, to all European governments. On this level, according to the PCF steps could be undertaken which would be acceptable to all and aimed at trying to reduce weapons to the lowest possible level, preserving a balance of forces and guaranteeing the security of every people and every state.

On this last point the PCF delegation recalled that France has at its disposal nuclear forces that are sufficient to ensure its security and independence. These forces cannot be the subject of talks that are directed toward reducing them. Of course, if specific measures were undertaken for gradual disarmament, ensuring a balance of forces in Europe and throughout the world and the security of every country, the point would come when this question could be asked.

At the same time the PCF believes that since France is a member of the North Atlantic Alliance and has in this capacity obligations that emerge from it, its nuclear forces should be taken into account within this framework in an overall calculation of the forces existing in Europe.

The CPSU delegation has shown interest in the ideas expressed by the PCF. It has confirmed the known Soviet position, which consists of the fact that France's nuclear arsenal should be taken into account in the establishment of an appropriate balance of nuclear weapons in Europe, but this does not signify a demand to reduce that arsenal.

Both parties are confident that the conclusion of the Madrid meeting and above all the agreement on the convening of a conference on measures of trust, security and disarmament in Europe will be an important positive result.

They have again expressed their determination to promote a political solution of all conflicts on the basis of a respect of sovereignty, independence, equal rights of every state, nonintervention and the right of every country to security.

Everything possible must be done to alleviate international tension, strengthen peace coexistence and move forward along the path of detente and disarmament.

Both delegations touched upon the issue of the dramatic situation of the peoples of many developing countries. At the end of the 20th century, 40 million people -- half of them children -- are dying annually from hunger and about 500 million people are suffering from malnutrition. The military expenditure of the world is 20 times in excess of the total amount of state aid to the developing countries.

Such an outrage on human dignity must be ended.

The CPSU and the PCF have decided to multiply their efforts in order to respond to the appeal of these peoples which has resounded with great force at the recent summit conference of the nonaligned countries.

They declare most clearly that at the present time the cause of progress and development, the cause of national, social and humanitarian liberation are inseparable from the resolute struggle for peace and disarmament. In this spirit they fight for the establishment of widescale international cooperation making it possible to progress toward the establishment of a new international order which the peoples are championing.

The delegations of both parties remind us that each people are free to build a society according to their choice. Some people are today building a socialist society, proceeding from different realities and in very different conditions of their countries and are solving specific problems. The conservative forces do not wish to reconcile themselves to this. Opposing any progressive idea they are trying to present in a distorted light the reality of these societies which are experiencing a period of formation.

The delegations of the two parties state: Anticommunism in any of its forms is in contradiction to the interests of universal peace.

The current ideological war, which is being conducted by aggressive circles of imperialism in order to justify their policy, nonetheless cannot conceal the fact that at present every people, and every state, irrespective of its social structure, need peace. Without ensuring peace, security, disarmament and friendship between peoples, progress, justice, and democracy, freedom cannot be attained, and human rights cannot be guaranteed or extended.

For this reason the PCF and the CPSU favor the establishment of fresh approaches [otnosheniya]

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 July version here reads: ...the establishment of new relations ...] to international cooperation and of the development of a mutually advantageous exchange between states.

Both parties are convinced that the agreement, friendship and cooperation between the French and Soviet peoples, between France and the USSR, serve the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

These relations have deep roots, strengthened by history itself. Hardened in the grim years of World War II, the relations between our peoples and countries may be further developed on the basis of already achieved important results.

The CPSU and the PCF expressed the opinion that at the present state of bilateral relations, an approach dictated by the interests of peace and security in Europe should be regarded as of paramount importance. This implies necessary efforts on both sides, on the level of a better use of existing diverse possibilities of cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit, in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Experience has already demonstrated the benefit of such cooperation in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, and technological fields. The CPSU and the PCF consider that there are fresh possibilities for a greater development of this cooperation.

Both parties have expressed their satisfaction with the friendship ties existing between them and the internationalist solidarity and have agreed to strengthen their fruitful cooperation in the struggle for the great common aims.

CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE RALLY

PM081031 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 23 Jun 83 p 5

[Speech by CPSU Politburo Candidate Member Edvard Shevardnadze at 22 June friendship rally in Barreiro]

[Text] Dear comrades! Dear Portuguese friends!

I am happy to convey to you the 18 million Soviet communists' warmest and most fraternal greetings. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sends you and all Portuguese communists his sincerest wishes for success.

This is the second time that I have had the pleasure of visiting our country. The stirring impressions connected with the proceedings of your party's ninth congress have not yet been effaced from my memory. Now those impressions have been enriched with new color. The most important thing that we observe is the growth of your party's prestige, the strengthening of its influence among the masses; growth and strengthening despite all the complexities and difficulties which have marked the development of the situation in the country in the elapsed period.

We also see the unchanging features in your party's makeup, which is dear to us: the feeling of friendship toward Soviet communists, your feelings of unchanging workers' solidarity with the Soviet people. That constitutes an enormous and inspiring support for our party and our country. Our great and sincere thanks for that.

For their part, the Soviet communists have always felt and feel unbounded sympathy with the fraternal PCP, at whose head is an eminent leader, courageous man, great internationalist, consistent Marxist-Leninist -- our proven friend, Comrade Alvaro Cunhal.

Your party has a difficult and glorious history of struggle. Its inexhaustible vitality lies in loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and its creative spirit, in its close, one might say, intimate link with the working class and all the working masses, and in its high responsibility toward the country's destiny. All this has earned your party deep respect on the part of the friends of the Portugal of April [1974].

Our delegation has had a deeply fruitful exchange of views with the PCP leadership which once more confirmed that there is a complete convergence of viewpoints between us on all the issues discussed and a joint stance on all current problems, above all, on the most burning problem -- the problem of war and peace. This problem is becoming increasingly intense.

The USSR's Peace Proposals

Everyone is well aware who was the first to invent nuclear weapons, who has already used them, annihilating hundreds of thousands of peaceful inhabitants, and who is currently refusing to undertake the pledge not to be the first to use them. Yet nuclear weapons, if they were used, could threaten life itself on our planet. And if that terrible threat exists, it is only because imperialism and its most aggressive circles have transformed the nuclear bomb into an instrument of their senseless policy against people.

The situation created in Europe is particularly alarming and dangerous. The United States and NATO are prepared to erect here a new palisade of U.S. missiles.

They assert that they will defend the security of the NATO countries' people with it. No! Their deployment will lead to a new stage in the arms race and bring the threat of war dangerously near.

We, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, propose another path. That path is pointed out particularly in the specific and realistic initiatives put forward in the speeches of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and in the decisions of the recently held USSR Supreme Soviet sessions.

What is their essence? We would be prepared to rid the continent of Europe completely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union put forward that initiative, but the United States and NATO reject it.

Well then, if NATO is not prepared to dispense with nuclear weapons in Europe altogether, it would be possible to agree on an appreciable reduction of the medium-range nuclear devices currently existing on the two sides; to reduce them in such a way that the Soviet Union would have not even one more missile, one more aircraft, or one more nuclear payload than the NATO countries. A variant was proposed where the Soviet Union would have significantly fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in Europe than in 1976, when we did not yet have the SS-20 missiles about which such a stir is being created in the West. Even so, NATO refuses to discuss it.

The Soviet Union suggests: Let us agree at least not to aggravate the situation. Let us agree, during the talks on nuclear weapons, to freeze those weapons quantitatively and qualitatively. And who rejects all these proposals as a reply to the question: From where does the threat to peace come?

Forces of Peace Worldwide

Consider the way in which the United States and NATO react to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives and it will become even clearer to you what the myth of the "Soviet threat" is worth. I will recall that only a year ago our country proclaimed its refusal to be the first country to use nuclear weapons and urged the other nuclear powers to take the same step. There was no reply from the West.

At the beginning of this year in Prague the Warsaw Pact countries proposed to NATO the conclusion of an agreement on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, an agreement providing for a pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons. So far no intelligible reply has been heard from NATO.

These are the two diametrically opposed approaches to the fate of peace in Europe and the world.

If the Americans carry out the plans for deployment of their missiles in Europe, we will have to adopt countermeasures. We do not want this, but we cannot act otherwise. This will be the only way to prevent the potential aggressor from using the weapons.

It is not possible to win a nuclear war, but it is possible and necessary to win peace in Europe and throughout the world. However acute the situation in the international arena and however strong and perfidious imperialism may be, it is impossible not to see that the forces coming out against war are extensive, powerful, and capable of erecting a reliable barrier in the way of potential aggressors. The socialist community states strive for this. The nonaligned, which are struggling increasingly actively and consistently against imperialism's aggressive policy, strive for this. Communists worldwide strive for this.

Millions and millions of people with different opinions and political convictions strive for this, including sensible politicians belonging to the capitalist countries' ruling circles. In the final analysis, the antiwar and antinuclear movement is growing rapidly and gaining strength on all continents.

The Soviet people know about the big antiwar demonstrations which have taken place here in Portugal. We know that in Portugal, as everywhere, the communists are in the front ranks of those fighting for peace.

The Peace Movement in the USSR

But not everybody in the West knows what the situation in our country is. Anti-Soviet propaganda lies by asserting that there is no movement against war in the socialist countries. Here is just one instance which speaks for itself. In the first half of 1983, over 100,000 marches, demonstrations, rallies, peace days, and other major antiwar actions by Soviet peace supporters, in which about 90 million people participated took place in our country.

It is noteworthy that the demonstrations in the West are directed against the aggressive policy of the imperialist states themselves, whereas in our country, the Soviet Union, the demonstrations are directed against imperialism's aggressive militarist course and in support of the policy of peace promoted by the CPSU and the Soviet state. This in itself represents another elucidative demonstration of the total identity of views of the Soviet people and government. The fact that the Soviet people's demonstrations are not directed against the peace-loving course of our government's policy, but have a very clear antimilitarist character, greatly worries our opponents.

Dear friends! As you realize, the situation in the world is also reflected in our internal affairs since we must expend considerable effort and resources in defense of the socialist agains of the Soviet people and the fraternal countries' peoples against the external imperialist threat.

But despite that, the Soviet people are increasing their efforts to fulfill the socio-economic plans approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. A new and powerful boost was given to this by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums. They determined the most effective ways to resolve the currently most important task -- further improvement of the developed socialist society.

Great work confronts us here. We have by no means resolved all problems, but we have a clear prospect and means of surmounting the existing difficulties: Those means are the inexhaustible resources and reserves inherent in the socialist system's very nature. This is the precise line of our party which knows where and how t conduct matters. There is complete understanding of and support for the party line by all workers.

Our country's material and intellectual potential is enormous. It is put into action from a starting point constituted by the social gains achieved by the Soviet people.

Our society is a one in which everyone is free from a fear of crisis, from unemployment, and from the danger of being left homeless without the means of subsistence.

Over half a century has elapsed since the last unemployed person in our country disappeared from the register or the employment bureau, which was then closed forever as an unnecessary item.

In our country there is full employment. Our problem lies, on the contrary, in a shortage of manpower.

Let us consider the problem of problems for any worker. I refer to housing. In our country over 2 million apartments are constructed annually -- more than in any other state. And in the Soviet Union rent -- to use the Western term -- was frozen at a very low level over half a century ago. A working family speeds no more than 4 percent of its budget on housing.

Reality of Socialism

In 65 years of Soviet power we have had no fall in output, except, of course, during the war years. Certainly we do not always meet development rates, but we have progressed and are progressing constantly. But the way, the growth in industrial output during the first quarter of this year almost twice exceeded the corresponding indicator for last year. It is precisely on this basis that we can resolve the principal task of our whole socioeconomic policy -- to constantly improve the material situation of the whole people, of all social groups in our society. The planned management of the economy, which eliminates budget deficits -- one of the sources of the inflation in the capitalist countries that absorbs workers' wages -- also contributes to this policy. In our country the population's real incomes increase from year to year. In the current 5-year period (1981-1985) they will increase by an estimated 16-18 percent per capita.

We are prepared to measure our system by the highest humanitarian standards. Our socialist humanism is determined above all by the place held by man in society. Here much could be said, but it is primarily a matter of physical health and spiritual development. This lies at the center of our party's and state's concerns. Suffice it to point out that the number of doctors working in our country represents one-third of all the doctors in the world, and that free medical care is enjoyed by all.

Our country is a society with complete, 100-percent literacy; 8 out of 10 workers have secondary or higher education, and it follows that all workers are taking part increasingly actively and consciously in the running of the affairs of their enterprises and the whole state.

The worker's role as the country's master is even more accentuated and enshrined in the law on labor collectives approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet a week ago. It raises democracy in production to a qualitatively new level, and proclaims the labor collective as the "basic cell of socialist society," granting it the right to examine state bills, approve the plans of enterprises and institutions and the rules of their internal regulations, and to take part in the allocation of personnel and the appointment of executives. The rights and freedoms of every citizen of our country, enshrined in the USSR's constitution, are guaranteed in practice -- irrespective of his social and property situation, party affiliation, religious stance, or nationality.

Representatives of over 100 nationalities live in the Soviet Union. Each of the republics in our country is a sovereign state possessing its own parliament, its own government, and its own constitution. The equality of all peoples is guaranteed in our country, as well as the flourishing of all national cultures, which is the subject of the Soviet state's constant concern and attention. For their part, all the Soviet peoples concern themselves with strengthening the power of their state, which is the state of the whole people. I can state this as a representative of one of the 15 federated republics -- the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Georgia, which has a history of many centuries, has achieved during the years of Soviet power an unprecedented socioeconomic and cultural flourishing as an intergral part of the fraternal family of federated republics.

CPSU-PCP Friendship

Dear friends! It is difficult to overestimate the contribution of Portugal and its people to the development of world civilization and culture. The courageous and freedom-loving Portuguese people are well-known for their heroic past and their rich culture. Workers' Portugal, whose best representatives have gathered at this rally, views with confidence the coming time, in struggling for a bright and happy future. It is your country's communists and working people who constitute the legitimate heirs to the material and spiritual wealth created over centuries by the Portuguese people. It is the internationalist communists who express than anybody than anybody the Portuguese people's most sacred interests. Our countries belong to different social systems and are members of different politico-military alliances. But we are certain that there is nothing which could make the real interests of the Soviet Union and Portugal clash. Our country is prepared to develop and expand relations with Portugal. It is not our principle to make those relations depend on short-term changes in the international situation. We are in favor of mobilizing all the reserves of political, economic, trade, and cultural contacts between Portugal and the USSR. I am certain that this would be mutually advantageous for our states and our peoples. But, of course, this takes mutual will.

Friends! In concluding my speech I would like to return to where I began. The CPSU and the PCP are linked by many decades of joint struggle for a common cause, for the happiness of our countries' peoples. I am certain that this kinship will strengthen year by year, from decade to decade, and will cross the border of the year 2000. It will always cement the friendship between the Portuguese and Soviet peoples.

Our parties are firmly in the front ranks of the most influential movement of the present time -- the communist movement. It operates on all continents and in the current complex situation, despite all the difficulties, and is continuing to advance, achieving new successes in the struggle for the workers' interests, for the good of all peoples, and for peace and socialism. Membership of this great movement multiplies our strength many times over.

I wish you many successes, dear Portuguese friends!

May the friendship between the peoples of Portugal and the USSR live and grow stronger!

Long live the militant vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of all the working people of Portugal -- the PCP!

Interview on Foreign, Domestic Topics

PM121122 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 30 Jun 83 pp 8-10 (supplement)

[Interview with CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member Edvard Shevardnadze by "F.C." in Lisbon; date not specified]

[Text] "The party is aware that the continuous development of the Soviet economy and the constant improvement of its citizens' prosperity constitute both an internal obligation to the Soviet people and an external obligation on an international scale."

"Our achievements are an important basis of Soviet foreign policy and of the implementation of our peace program," AVANTE! was told by Comrade Edvard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, during a conversation conducted during a pause in the broad sequence of visits and meetings that filled the recent visit to our country by a CPSU delegation.

An elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet, the USSR's top body of state authority, our interviewee referred to that body's recent approval of a new Law on Labor Collectives and to its profound political significance as a reflection of the constant improvement of socialist democracy.

We also recorded his opinions regarding the Soviet Government's new peace proposals addressed to the other nuclear powers.

Edvard Shevardnadze has already visited our country -- on the occasion of the Ninth PCP Congress 4 years ago. He said in this connection: "I must say that the impression of my second visit to Portugal strengthen and enrich the impressions of my first visit." The first question broached was the important CPSU Central Committee meeting earlier this month, on which most Portuguese papers published brief and undetailed reports. What, briefly, is the essence of the decisions adopted?

[Shevardnadze] The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum examined the major topics of the party's ideological work and presented the specific tasks corresponding to the demands of the present stage of development of Soviet society.

At the plenum the ideological and propaganda issues were presented in direct connection with the party's general stance on the improvement of developed socialism, the best use of the country's economic, scientific, technological and cultural resources.

A number of program ideas were presented, laying down the prospects for the Soviet Union's socioeconomic and political development.

We believe that the essence of the party's ideological work is to bring party policy to the awareness of millions of communists and to people without party affiliation. Educational work is first and foremost a matter of the party's link with the masses. Actively involving the masses in the task of improving real socialism means the successful observance of economic and political guidelines in the future.

The raising of the level of awareness becomes necessary so as to harden the struggle against the negative aspects that still exist in social life. Last, greater attention in the ideological sphere is also determined by the international situation and by imperialism's reckless anti-Soviet campaign, which requires a continuous response.

Ideology and Practice

Focusing particularly on the important aspect of the link between ideological work and the progress of society, from the specific and material viewpoint, our interviewee said:

[Shevardnadze] We Soviet communists assess the effectiveness of our ideological work by the specific results achieved in the country's socioeconomic and political development. The June plenum took initial stock of the party's activity in the months since the November 1982 plenum. As is known, the November plenum decided to accelerate the rate of economic development, to continue the work to increase the efficiency of the economy and to confirm the party's policy of improving the workers' prosperity.

The first months of the current year showed that these guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum are being observed. There is a clear acceleration in the growth of industrial output and productivity, which have more than doubled in this period. These results please us. But at the same time the party believes that a permanent character must be imparted to this trend toward an improvement of these fundamental indicators. All this requires greater activity and persistence in all branches of the national economy.

The party is aware that the continuous development of the Soviet economy and the constant improvement of its citizens' prosperity constitute both an internal obligation to the Soviet people and an external obligation on an international scale. Our achievements are an important basis of Soviet foreign policy and of the implementation of our peace program.

In conclusion, on this first part of the interview, Edvard Shevardnadze said:

We believe that the stronger our economy, the stronger our international positions and the more durable world peace will be.

Extending Democracy

[AVANTE!] A few weeks ago the USSR Supreme Soviet approved a new Law on Labor Collectives The second major question that we put to our interviewee was this: What are the principal innovatory characteristics and objectives of this law?

[Shevardnadze] We are talking about what is politically a highly significant act. The law laid down the labor collectives' rights in the sphere of enterprise and services management and in the formulation of rules and regualtions for their functioning. The law also lays down their political rights, particularly the right to present candidates for the representative bodies, to examine bills and many other aspects of the state's life. In his speech at the June plenum Yuriy Andropov stressed that under present conditions the party program is, first and foremost, the program for the planned and multifaceted improvement of developed socialism, of its production relations, of its political infrastructure and of its ideology.

The approval of the labor collectives law is a clear example of the improvement of socialist democracy, of the extension of the workers' rights and opportunities for intervention in production and throughout political and social life.

We communists are carrying out the gradual transformation of the state structure into socialist and collective self-management. The masses' broadest participation in the management of society undoubtedly contributes to this end and opens the way to the development of the creative forces, of the capacity for initiative, and of the Soviet people's knowledge and experience.

[AVANTE!] So the new law constitutes an important step forward along the path of the extension of socialist democracy. It is not a matter of starting from nothing, because the labor collectives have long been very important within Soviet society. But now there is a substantial increase in the workers' participation in the life of the enterprises (for instance, their opinion is decisive in the choice of administrators) and in social life (collective agreements include very broad provisions, extending from the construction of houses and creches to vocational training, and so forth.)

As usual, this participation was defined specifically in the final draft of the new law:

[Shevardnadze] Some months before the bill was discussed and approved by the Supreme Soviet, the text was published and debated extensively throughout the country. Within the party, the youth organizations and other organizations, as well as in places of work. The newspapers, radio and television took an active part in the debate. Representatives of central government (ministers, CPSU Central Committee members, and so forth) visited the various republics, taking part in the discussion at the various levels.

This all resulted in the enrichment of the initial document with several amendments, which therefore guarantees that it is a law that matches real conditions and requirements.

Peoples Will Judge

[AVANTE!] In the Third part of our interview with Comrade Edvard Shevardnadze we discussed the burning topic of war and peace. As is known, a few days ago the USSR presented a nuclear arms freeze proposal addressed simultaneously to the United States, Britain, France and China. We asked: What is the significance of this new proposal in the present international context?

[Shevardnadze] The USSR Supreme Soviet recently instructed the Soviet Government to address the governments of other nuclear powers with proposals for a simultaneous freeze on all nuclear weapons, both quantitative and qualitative. This freeze may initially affect only the USSR and the United States.

We attach very major significance to this new initative. The freezing of nuclear arsenals is necessary to prevent the arms race, imposed by the West, from overtaking, as is happening now, the neogitations on their limitation and reduction, and from taking new and more sophisticated paths.

By proposing a freeze on nuclear arsenals the Soviet Union does not presume, as NATO propaganda attempts to show, to preserve currently existing levels. On the contrary, we consider a freeze the starting point for a reduction and eventually a total elimination.

The freezing of nuclear arsenals would greatly increase the level of confidence in relations between states possessing nuclear weapons and would permit a decisive swing toward an improvement in the world climate.

The freezing of nuclear arsenals would have an immediate beneficial effect on the current arms limitation and reduction talks.

The Soviet Government has just officially addressed the U.S., British, French and PRC governments with broad and specific proposals for the freezing of nuclear arsenals. The peoples of all countries will judge the justness of the conduct of each of these states in relations to the central problem of the present time -- the averting of a nuclear disaster -- on the basis of its response to this proposal.

Cordiality and Convergence

[AVANTE!] This is the second time that Edvard Shevardnadze has visited Portugal, because in 1979 he headed the CPSU delegation to the Ninth PCP Congress. In the final part of our conversation, he said referring to that visit:

I must say that my impressions on this second visit to Portugal strengthen and enrich my impressions on my first visit.

My strongest impressions are linked with my meetings with representatives of Portugal's hospitable and cordial people, a brave and peace-loving people proud of their heroic past and of their present, of their fine traditions and many centuries of history.

[AVANTE!] Taking stock briefly of the contacts made by the Soviet delegation, he added:

[Shevardnadze] We were satisfied with our meetings with President Ramalho Eanes and Speaker of the Assembly Tito de Moralis. We hope that these contacts will contribute to the development of interstate relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union.

Everywhere we went --Barreiro, a city of glorious revolutionary traditions; the Setenave shipyards; Setubal; a cooperative in the Alentejo; the Evora city council -- and in all our meetings with Intersindical leaders, with Portuguese Communist Youth leaders and at the Portugal-USSR Association, everywhere, we felt cordiality, attention and interest toward the Soviet Union are are very grateful to everyone for the way they received us.

In our meetings with workers, with ordinary Portuguese citizens, we did not fail to notice that they look to the future with confidence and optimism and, despite the difficulties, that they are struggling and working unselfishly for a bright tomorrow. Their combativeness inspires us to spare no effort in the building of our socialist society and the struggle to strengthen peace throughout the world.

[AVANTE!] Discussing his impressions of the present visit, Edvard Shevardnadze referred in greater detail to the CPSU delegation's contacts with the Portuguese communists:

[Shevardnadze] I an convinced that the Portuguese Communists in fact embody the best characteristics of the Portuguese people. They struggle constantly for the nation's interests, for mutual understanding, cooperation and peace among the peoples. For friendship between the Portuguese and Soviet peoples.

We had very fruitful talks with the PCP leadership on matters relating to our two parties' activities and the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. The conversations, which took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere, confirmed once again the convergence of the two parties' viewpoints on all the subjects broached and the identity of our positions on the principal problems of the present time -- first and foremost the problem of war and peace, which is becoming increasingly critical and in need of an urgent solution.

There is no doubt that our meetings contributed to the further extension and enrichment of relations between our fraternal parties.

The Soviet Communists are well acquainted with and hold in esteem Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, an eminent leader, a brave man, a resolute Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, a prominent figure in the international communist movement and a great friend of the Soviet people. I would like to stress that the CPSU delegation's talks with Comrade Alvaro Cunhal were extremely interesting and fruitful.

I would like to take this opportunity once again to convey, on behalf of 18 billion Soviet Communists, the most cordial and fraternal greetings to all Portuguese Communists and to wish them the best successes.

FRG REVANCHIST 'REVENGE-SEEKING' GROUPS SCORED

LD130933 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Bonn July 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Grigoryev reports: The land government of Schleswig-Holstein, consisting of members of the conservative Christian-Democratic Union (CDU), has appropriate more than five million marks to build a so-called "centre of Pomerania" in Luebeck. Big outlays will be made available for this purpose also from the West German state budget and the funds of Luebeck itself. The "centre of Pomerania" is to become not just another nidus of revenge-seeking, of which there are quite a few in this country, but also a veritable headquarters for organising and guiding the instigatory activities of "those eternally belonging to yesterday". A spokesman for the ill-famed "Association of German Countrymen from Pomerania", one of the major revanchist groups in the Federal Republic of Germany, the centre "is called upon to educate the coming generations in the spirit of loyalty to the traditions of their predecessors".

The "museum of Silesia", whose construction in Hanover has been sanctioned by Minister-President Ernest Albrecht (CDU) of Lower Saxony, pursues similar aims. They in Lower Saxony are sparing no money to build another stronghold of revenge-seekers either.

Since the coming to power on the Rhine of the Coalition of the CDU, CSU [Christian Socialist Union] and Free Democrats, the forces, demanding a revision of the post-war realities in Europe and laying arrogant political and territorial claims to socialist countries, have become even more active. Noted STERN Magazine: "Since Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU) signalled a turn in the government's 'Ostpolitik' and openly laid legal claims to Germany's reunification within the 1937 borders, the right-wing conservative leaders of 'the exiled' have experienced the feeling of a ride upwards."

Indeed, if the leader of the so-called "league of the exiled", Herbert Szaja, is openly demanding that "the German provinces east of the Oder and the Neisse should not be forgotten" and if Herbert Hupka, leader of the "Association of German Countrymen from Silesia" who is a Bundestag deputy from the CDU, is declaring just as openly: "Nothing has yet been lost. The present status of Silesia is not final." These declarations, in essence, are not at variance with the positions held by Interior Minister Zimmermann, minister for Intra-German Relations Heinrich Windelen (CDU) and many other members of the ruling coalition.

Based directly in the Bonn CDU headquarters, "the Konrad Adenzuer house", is a powerful revenge-seeking organisation calling itself "The Association of Germans from Eastern and Central Germany -- CDU and CSU members". Its leadership includes 41 Bundestag deputies from these parties, who are lobbyists of revenge-seeking forces. The "association"'s chairman is Hukpa again.

Enjoying the support of the highest government echelons, the organisation has sprang into bustling activity of late. Three main political tasks were set at its recent federal conference. They were: Agitation against the principle of the inviolability of borders, which was recorded in the FRG'S treaties with socialist countries, escalation of the ideological brainwashing of the young, including that by means of school education in the spirit of revenge, and, finally, opposition to the movement of peace campaigners who are demanding that U.S. Pershing 2's and cruise missiles should not be allowed into the FRG.

"The apologists of 'cold war' are again working themselves up with the ideas of revenge and militarism. Those who are declaring their 'disagreement' with the results of the past war, are clearly steering the course towards an even more awful military catastrophe," the newspaper DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG said in this connection.

PLO DELEGATION IN USSR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCES

TRUD Covers Visit

PM121151 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jul 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Palestinian Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] headed by Nayif Hawatimah, the front's general secretary, was in Moscow 4-11 July at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Soldiarity with Asian and African Countries. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, the USSR Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Palestinian People, the Committee of Soviet Women, and other organizations. A press conference was held for Soviet journalists.

The guests spoke about the courageous struggle which the Palestine resistance movement is waging against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and for the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The DFLP delegation was informed about the broad activities and solidarity actions of Soviet public organizations in support of the Palestinian patriots' just struggle.

At the meetings and talks which took place the Soviet and Palestinian representatives resolutely condemned Israel's continuing aggression against the Arab peoples and came out against Washington's attempt to secure the realization of the shackling agreement with Israel, which they have imposed on Lebanon and which serves the hegemonist and expansionist U.S. plans in the Near East. It was emphasized that, in seeking to bind the Arab countries with inequitable separate agreements of the type of the Camp David deal, the United States and its allies are pursuing the aim of preventing the creation of an independent Palestinian state and debarring the PLO from participating in the process of a Near East settlement. The sides condemned the political and military pressure on the Syrian Arab Republic. They voiced the common opinion that in the present situation in the Near East special significance attaches to the cohesion of all patriotic forces in Arab countries and the consolidation of the ranks of the Palestine resistance movement in the name of the defending the Arab peoples' fundamental national interests. The Soviet side noted the importance of the efforts currently being made to strengthen the PLO's unity on the basis of the decisions of the 16th Session of the Palestine National Council.

The representatives of the DFLP and the Soviet public confirmed their determination to continue the struggle to achieve a comprehensive Near East settlement. Here the sides pointed out unanimously that such a settlement can be ensured only through the collective efforts of all the sides, including the PLO, by the convening of an international conference.

N. Hawatimah and the delegation members made a high assessment of the consistent and principled support of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, for the establishment of lasting and just peace in the Near East. The Palestinian delegation emphasized that the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives and its efforts to prevent nuclear war play a tremendous role in strengthening the position of all forces which come out against the danger of war and for ensuring the peoples' freedom and sovereign rights.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

Hawatimah's News Conference

PM121010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The People Are Unbowed"]

[Text] A press conference was held by the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] in Moscow 7 July.

The United States and Israel, said N. Hawatimah, DFLP general secretary and head of the delegation, are continuing their subversive activity in the Near East in an attempt to split the Palestinian resistance movement. They are trying to divide the Arab peoples of the Near East and individual Palestinian groupings and to weaken them in the face of continuing Israeli aggression.

The DFLP general secretary expressed the confidence that the Palestinian resistance movement will be able to give a fitting rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism. He rated highly the USSR's position on the Near East question and expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their support for the Palestinians' just cause.

PLO'S QADDUMI, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD121651 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jul (TASS) -- Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO's Political Department, arrived today in Moscow on a working visit. At the airport he was met by Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

U.S. MIDDLE EAST EXERCISES 'BLACKMAIL'

LD111951 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The United States Defense Department has announced large military exercises in the Middle East next month. The commentary is from Vyacheslav Muravyev of the Soviet news agency TASS and this is what he writes.

The Pentagon is to rehearse a big war in the Middle East. American ground, air and naval forces will take part in maneuvers on territories of Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Oman, the largest ever maneuvers that the United States has staged in the Middle East. Seven thousand troops from the Rapid Deployment Force will be involved. Beginning in January, this expeditionary force has been under the orders of a special Central Command, Centcom and it is to keep sights trained on the countries of the Middle East and the Indian Ocean areas. Washington counts on blackmail with military intervention which this impressive show of American military force amounts to, in order to achieve something which not a single American envoy has been able to achieve and that is to impose the notorious Reagan plan on the Arab world, to make Arab states, primarily Syria, agree to the accords that Israel has imposed on Lebanon with American support, accords that amount to capitulation.

In its Middle East policy, Washington keeps supporting the objective of conquering other countries via Israel, America's so-called strategic ally. Under the cover of propaganda talks about a readiness to repel a Soviet threat, the United States and Israel are actually working out plans for direct military intervention and a seizure of oil-producing countries. Under an agreement for what is called strategic cooperation with the United States, Israel is an unofficial, though quite active, participant in the current announced dress rehearsal of an American invasion. The Israeli leaders have expressed readiness on many occasions to have American weapons stored on their country's territory and to grant their military bases to the Pentagon.

The military exercises that the Pentagon plans in the Middle East show the heightened danger which the United States poses to peace in that region. The official news agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has stressed in its release the provocatory nature of the coming American maneuvers. They are regarded as an attempt at crude interference in the internal affairs of Arab countries, through unceremonious demonstrations of force.

U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE' PERSIAN GULF POLICY VIEWED

LD121217 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- In the present-day conditions the United States regards oil both as an economic and an important military-strategic factor, the journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY writes in its latest issue.

That is why, apart from purely economic advantages, control over the Middle-Eastern oil would give the USA an important lever to pressure the West-European countries and Japan which are heavily dependent on its supplies. Laying claims to the role of the defender of the interests of the capitalist world, Washington is trying to fasten its allies to itself and to prevent their adoption of any foreign policy steps running counter to its interests. U.S. imperialism is trying to compensate for the weakening of its economic positions in the region by expanding its political and military presence there. It was no coincidence that under the Reagan administration the Persian Gulf was made by Washington into "the third strategic zone" (together with European and the Far-Eastern ones), the journal says.

For Washington, the Persian Gulf is also an exceptionally profitable market for arms sales bringing fabulous profits to military corporations.

The military-political significance of the Gulf area for Washington is determined by its proximity to the southern borders of the USSR, in connection with which the region is regarded by the United States as a staging area in a potential confrontation with the Soviet Union, the journal writes.

These factors account for the activisation of the U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf and have determined the U.S. long-term strategy of retaining at any price control over the region in order to use it to the maximum extent against the Soviet Union and to prevent progressive changes in the region, ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY says.

The Reagan administration has significantly intensified the military emphasis in its policy. To reassert the "seriousness" of its militarist designs the USA organises meneuvers of the "Rapid Deployment Force" with U.S. Air Force units using territories of Arab countries. Such actions are intended to demonstrate the "U.S. might" and to bring psychological pressure to bear on the independent countries, the journal says.

Since no state of the region has demonstrated the desire to perform policing functions, Washington tries to use for this purpose its allies in areas adjoining the Gulf. Israel, the chief instrument for the pursuit of the imperialist policy in the Near and Middle East, is regarded by the United States as most suitable for the role.

The events of recent years prove beyond doubt that the aggressive course of the U.S. ruling circles with regard to the Persian Gulf countries is the main reason for the explosive situation in the region, ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY writes.

SOVIET MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS CHAD, OUEDDEI

TASS Statement on Chad

LD121331 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 12 Jul 83

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- The situation around the Republic of Chad in the heart of the African Continent has lately been seriously aggravated. Certain states participating in NATO have begun to interfere ever more openly in the armed conflict between the antagonist political groupings of that country.

Modern weaponry, combat technology and military hardware are being airlifted from Paris to Ndjamena, capital of Chad, in growing quantities.

The situation around Chad is being aggravated by the fact that Western powers are trying to involve in the conflict certain African countries, using for the purpose all means of pressure available to them.

The goals of foreign intervention are perfectly obvious. They are trying to impose neocolonialist structures on the people of Chad and to turn the territory of that sovereign state into another staging area for struggle against the freedom and independence of the African peoples. Through the fault of Western powers: the purely domestic conflict in Chad threatens to grow into a serious centre of international tension. This in turn will result in the further worsening of the world situation, dangerous as it is.

The events in the heart of the African Continent cause the justified worry of the entire peaceloving public, first and foremost those African forces which cherish peace, freedom and the independence of nations. A manifestation of this worry was the address of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Organization of African unity, calling for putting an end to the intrigues of external forces against the Republic of Chad and thus providing conditions to enable the Chad people to decide their domestic affairs independently, without any outside pressure.

The Soviet Union strongly denounces the escalation of imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Chad and wholly supports the efforts of the organization of African unity aimed at the peaceful settlement of the situation in that country.

It is believed in the Soviet leadership that the military involvement of Western powers in the Chad affairs meets the interests of the imperialist forces, which are trying to create situations of confrontation in Africa and to incite conflicts between countries of the continent for their own narrow goals which have nothing in common with the interests of the African peoples.

Motivated by feelings of friendship for and solidarity with the African peoples, the Soviet Union demands an immediate end to any interventionist actions to the detriment of the national unity of the Republic of Chad and the cause of peace in Africa and all over the world.

Oueddei Biography

PM121352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed biographical sketch under the rubric "Who's Who": "Goukouni Oueddei"]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT] headed by Goukouni Ouddei are continuing their offensive on the Chad capital, Ndjamena.

Goukouni Oueddei was born in 1944 in the town of Zouar in North Chad (Tibesti region) in the family of a religious leader of the Toubou ethnic group. He studied in Faya-Largeau and was an employee in the administration of the old Tibesti Province. In 1968 he became active in the Chadin National Liberation Front (Fronlinat).

At a conference in Faya-Largeau in March 1978, G. Oueddei was elected chairman of the united Frolinat. After the peace agreement reached in Kano (Nigeria) in March 1979 he became chairman of the Chadian provisional State Council. On 29 April he was appointed minister of state for internal affairs in Lol Mahamat Choua's Government. At the Lagos conference in August 1979 he was unanimously appoint GUNT chairman and head of state.

The GUNT proclaimed a course of nonalignment and the consolidation of Chad's independence and set about restoring the national economy undermined by the civil war and the domination of foreign monopolies. However, in 1982 Hissein Habre, leader of the Armed Forces of the North, a grouping which had previously belonged to Frolinat, succeeded, with support from the United States and other Western powers and their African allies, in seizing Ndjamena. With Loyal forces, G. Oueddei was obliged to withdraw to north Chad, where he has now mounted an offensive on the capital.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT

PM110314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party links between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], a COPWE delegation headed by Debela Dinsa, Central Committee member and COPWE representative in Shawa administrative region, visited the Soviet Union 22-30 June.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee's Section for Organizational and Party Work. It toured the Turkmen SSR, where it had talks at the Turkmen CP Central Committee, acquainted itself with the work of local party organizations, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the republic.

The Ethiopian quests noted the great importance of the CPSU's experience for COPWE's activity in the sphere of party and state building and in the matter of laying the foundations of a socialist society and assessed highly the socioeconomic and cultural achievements of the USSR's working people.

TASS CITES PRAVDA REJOINDER ON U.S. SALVADORAN AID

LD070948 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Under the pretext of the 'Marxist threat' allegedly looming large over El Salvador, the U.S. Administration is increasing military and economic aid to that country, is training thousands of cutthroats for the punitive army, and is sending American advisers to El Salvador," Valeriy Volkov writes in the rejoinder "Dangerous Prescriptions" published in PRAVDA.

President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger have more than once spoken about the invasion of that country from the outside by "The Red" who allegedly destabilize the situation there, the author of the rejoinder writes further. However, a lie always remains nothing but a lie. The head of a group of American advisers in El Salvador made an interesting statement recently. He said that the insurgent movement was brought about not by outside factors, but by serious internal political, social, and economic problems.

The head of the American advisers actually refuted another concoction of the Washington propaganda which asserts that the rotten to the core Magana regime controls the situation in that country, it is pointed out further in the rejoinder. Notwithstanding these facts, the head of American advisers offers a trite prescription -- to continue military aid to the Salvadoran punitive troops. He stated that the government troops would be able to defeat the insurgent movement only if the U.S. went on with the promised aid and trained 12,000 solidiers for the present Salvadoran rulers. Otherwise the U.S. will be one day faced with the necessity to send troops to El Salvador.

"The quagmire of the 'Vietnamisation' of the war in El Salvador -- this is the way chosen by Washington. However, it is worth recalling in this connection that it is much easier to get into a marsh than to get out of it. As is known, the marsh can suck a person in," the author of the article stresses in conclusion.

STONE TRIP CALLED 'PROPAGANDA SPECTACLE'

LD121955 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The widely-publicized trip by Richard Stone, President Reagan's special emissary to Central America, has ended without achieving anything. The American press asserted that Stone was going to El Salvador and Costa Rica in order to make contacts and begin negotiations with representatives of the left-wing patriotic forces of El Salvador. It turned out, however, that he only met the leaders of the pro-American reactionary regime. There were no contacts with left-wing forces.

Why not? The Washington emissary himself has only two words to say in reply to questions from journalists: No comment. You can see him now. [clip shows Stone talking to American newsmen] In any case, it is hard to imagine that talks with the patriots could be conducted by Richard Stone. He is renowned for his close links with the semifascist junta in Guatemala and for his frankly reactionary convictions. Stone's whole trip was nothing other than an unworthy propaganda spectacle, thought up merely in order to show the U.S. Congress and public that the Washington administration is allegedly ready to use not only military force, but also peaceful means. But a put-up job like this is not likely to mislead many people. Discontent with American diktat is growing, even among those who are considered supporters of Washington and of the regimes it is propping up.

CPSU CC DECISIONS ON ENGINEERING TRADE UNION

LD111052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee made a decision about the work of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Heavy Engineering. Certain organizational and educational work in the development of the productive and public activity of the working people was noted.

At the same time it is pointed out that the Central Committee of the trade union is not engaged in solving economic social and cultural tasks to the full extent of its ability. The trade union organizations are not sufficiently targeted on solving fundamental problems of the efficient development of the heavy engineering industry.

The decision stresses that the most important tasks of the trade union Central Committee are the persistent raising of the level and efficiency of mass organizational work, the ensuring of the progressive development of engineering production, the creation of favorable conditions for labor and living, and the communist education of the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee proposed that the AUCCTU should look more deeply into the activity of the central committees of the trade unions, give them more practical help in work taking into account the peculiarities of the industry and the tasks being solved by them.

CONSERVATION SUBJECT OF SUPREME COURT PLENUM

LD081231 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- A question of the practice of application of conservation legislation by courts has been considered here at a plenary session of the Supreme Court of the USSR. The session was presided over by Lev Smirnov, chairman of the Supreme Court.

The Soviet State, it was pointed out in reports by participants in the plenary session, takes necessary measures for the protection and scientifically substantiated, rational utilization of land, mineral and water resources, flora and fauna, for the preservation of the purity of air and water, the ensurance of the reproduction of natural wealth, and improvement of the environment. Having emphasized that the implementation of economic and social development plans, the health and well-being of people depend in many respects on the strict observance of the environmental conservation legislation, the plenary session demanded that the courts further improve activities to consider cases of violation of environmental conservation regulation.

CHAIRMAN OF BELORUSSIA COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NAMED

LD081628 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Minsk July 8 TASS -- Vladimir Brovikov was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia today. He replaced in this capacity, Aleksandr Aksenov who has been relieved of the post in conjunction with his transfer to another job.

Vladimir Brovikov is 52 years old. He is Belorussion. He has been a member of the CPSU for 25 years. Vladimir Brovikov has risen from an editor of a regional newspaper to the position of a prominent party functionary. In 1972-1978 he held responsible posts in the CPSU Central Committee, and in the past five years worked as second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Vladimir Brovikov is member of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and Belorussia.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET, CP CC SESSIONS REPORTED

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet

AU011347 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0400 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Summary from poor reception] "On 30 June at 1000 hours, the seventh session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation opened in the session hall of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The deputies warmly welcomed Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, [name indistinct], Mukha, and Pogrebnyak. Deputy Sytnik, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman, opened the session. Deputy Kryuchkov reported on behalf of the Credentials Commission."

"The deputies unanimously approved the following agenda: the organizational work performed by administrative and economic organs to fulfill the plans for the production and procurement of agricultural produce provided for by the republic's Food Program; the draft housing code of the Ukrainian SSR; and endorsement of the decrees issued by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman and chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium's Commission for the Agro-industrial complex. A debate on the first item on the agenda opened."

"A concluding speech on the first item was delivered by Deputy Kolomiyets. The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet adopted a unanimous decision on the organizational work performed by administrative and economic organs to fulfill the plans for the production and procurement of agricultural produce provided for by the republic's Food Program. The deputies passed to the second item on the agenda. Deputy Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice, delivered a report."

Following a debate, the housing code of the Ukrainian SSR and a decision on its implementation were adopted unanimously.

"Deputy Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary, delivered a report on the endorsement of the decrees issued by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"The deputies unanimously adopted the law and decisions endorsing the decrees by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"With this, the seventh session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation completed its proceedings."

Ukrainian CP CC Plenum

PM040919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondents O. Gusev, M. Odinets report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions" and the general heading "High Exactingness": "The Ukraine"]

[Text] Kiev -- The working people of the Soviet Ukraine, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This was stated at a Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the tasks for the republic's party organizations arising from the plenum's decisions and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech. A report was delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

"Today, for the public's party organizations and for all our cadres," the speaker said, "the priority task is to organize the profound study of the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum by Communists, Komsomol members, and all working people and to ensure the implementation of the decisions adopted. Of course, this work must be done in close unity with all political, organizational, and economic activity to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums."

Our party, the report and the speeches said, proceeds on the basis that the formation of communist awareness in the working people and the development of their labor and social activeness are necessary conditions for the attainment of national economic and socio-political goals. In the current year, the rate of economic development in the Ukraine has increased. Industrial output worth R1.1 billion has been sold above plan, and this includes consumer goods worth R800 million. Enterprises in the coal and metallurgical industry are working more steadily. Shifts for the better, have been noted in transport work. Compared with the same period last year, meat, milk, and egg purchases have increased.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum, it has not been possible to do all that was planned. A number of enterprises have not coped with targets for output sales and increased labor productivity. The fulfillment of contract commitments is still not guaranteed everywhere. Of course, here shortcomings in both organizational and educational work are in evidence.

One of the main avenues in propaganda and agitation is all round assistance in resolving cardinal national economic tasks, and above all in implementing the Food Program and Energy Program elaborated by the party. This was raised by Yu.N. Yelchenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian CP Gorkom; V.P. Moronov, first secretary of Donetsk party Obkom; V.G. Boyko, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom; V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of Lvov Obkom; I.I. Strelchenko, chief of a sector at the Donetsk Trudovskaya mine, and others. It is important to utilize more fully, the large reserves present in socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. Nearly two-thirds of the republic's workers are now united in teams. Experience shows that it is in these collectives, working to a single contract, that the collectivist outlook and thrifty attitude toward socialist property are best cultivated. The demand -- dictated by life -- to strengthen discipline casts a new light on many tasks in educational work in labor collectives. The role of primary party organizations should be enhanced in every way, the speakers said.

A major place at the plenum was occupied by questions of cadre training. There are 450 sector institutes, faculties, and lecture courses in operation in the republic, where some 400,000 people annually improve their qualifications. But the organization of this matter and -- most important -- its results do not accord with present-day requirements.

Examining the work of general educational and vocational and technical schools, the speakers made serious complaints against the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, which is only slowly restructuring the organization of the training and education process. In many institutions discipline remains poor and educational work is neglected.

Now that ideological work is moving increasingly into the forefront, the responsibility of social scientists is particularly great. I.I. Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of Zaporoshye party Obkom; M.V. Fomenko, the republic's minister of education; and others, devoted their speeches to this. It was noted that a number of problems of both theoretical and practical importance are still being studied inadequately. The plenum criticized the Party History Institute and Higher Party School attached to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the social sciences section of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and the republican Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. It was also said that the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries is working below its potential. Output from the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy should be greater. The plenum noted the need for scientific institutions to make a decisive turn toward the most important practical questions with which life confronts our society.

The speakers analyzed the activity of party committees in the leadership of the mass media. The potential of the press, radio, and television is still not fully utilized. The task of improving the training of journalists is becoming increasingly urgent. Many future press workers have a poor knowledge of life, questions of the economy, and of party and soviet building, and the theory and methodology of ideological work. A substantial improvement in the activity of the republic's publishing houses is required. The printing base, particularly for the regional press, needs renewing.

Assessing positively, in the main, the achievements of literature and art, the speakers noted that the artistic process in the republic is developing within the single stream of the Soviet people's multinational culture, on the basis of the tried and tested principles of orientation toward the party and people. But many professionally weak, mediocre works are still published or appear on the screen and stage. Literary and artistic criticism does not always fulfill its role. Thus reviews with errors of an ideological nature are printed in the journal DNIPRO. Clearly exaggerated assessments of artistic works are sometimes given in the pages of LITERATURNOI UKRAINI and the journals. UKRAINSKIY TEATR and OBRAZOTVORCHE MISTETSTVO. The situation in popular music leaves much to be desired. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee recently criticized the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture on this score. The ministry gets carried away with setting up popular ensembles and has slackened its control of the ideological and artistic standard of their programs.

The attention of party committees toward questions of ideological work has recently been stepped up considerably. All the same, this work sometimes lacks a concrete, business-like approach, purposefulness, and a well considered, long-term, comprehensive outlook. Attention was drawn to these omissions during the discussion in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee of the work of the Chernigov, Crimean, Ternopol, Kharkov, Vinnitsa, and other obkoms and Dnepropetrovski, Chernovitsy, and Khmelnitskiy party Gorkoms.

Since the 26th CPSU Congress Makeyevka party Gorkom, for instance, has examined ideological questions at two plenums, twice at meetings of the city party organization aktiv, and repeatedly at bureau sessions. But shortcomings in educational work are being eliminated only slowly.

Much depends on cadres and their training, competence, and erudition. An analysis of the composition of party gorkom and raykom secretaries responsible for ideological work showed that they all have higher education and most have quite good practical experience. But some do not know how to analyze concrete situations and arrive at the correct assessments and conclusions. There are also some who have become aloof from life. Others are dominated by stereotyping and inertia. They are poor at orienting themselves in a situation and sometimes display timidity when they encounter the problems which arise in life. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee intends to implement a number of practical measures to form a reserve and improve the skills of ideological cadres.

The resolution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, the speakers said, places great responsibility on Ukrainian CP Central Committee sections and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. They must analyze deeply and systematically the processes taking place and the actual conditions and situation on the spot, put forward skilled proposals and well founded recommendations in good time, and skillfully organize the fulfillment of the planned measures.

The plenum was addressed by B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section.

The plenum adopted a resolution expressing firm confidence that party organizations and communists in the republic will be up to the new tasks set by the party and will do everything necessary to fulfill them

Uzbek Supreme Soviet

LD061025 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1212 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Here is an information report on the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR.

The seventh session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of the tenth convocation opened today in Tashkent. The morning session of the Supreme Soviet began at 1000. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, Comrades Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, Maksimov, Mikhaylov, Musakhanov, Osetrov, Salimov, Usmankhodzhayev, Khudayberdyyev, Makhondova, Melkumov, Umarov -- members and candidate members of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee Bureau members of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic's government took their places on the government benches.

The session was opened by Gafurzhanov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. The participants in the session honored the memory of the deceased deputies [names indistinct]. In accordance with the report of the Credentials Commission, which was presented by Deputy Israilova, chairman of the Credentials Commission, the Supreme Soviet adopted a decision to recognize the authority of the deputies of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. [names indistinct]. The session's agenda on measures for the further improvement of capital construction in the republic, and for ensuring the bringing into service of housing and production, social, cultural, and domestic amenities in the Uzbek SSR, and on approving the decrees of the Uzbek SSR supreme Soviet Presidium was unanimously confirmed.

Deputy Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, read a report on measures to improve further capital construction in the republic, and to ensure the bringing into service of housing and production, and social, cultural, and domestic amenities. Debates took place on the report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on measures to improve further capital construction in the republic, and to ensure the bringing into service of housing and production, social, cultural, and domestic amenities.

Deputy Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, read a report on the draft housing code of the Uzbek SSR. Deputy Pinkasov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission, also read a report on this question. Then the debates began. After they were concluded, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the housing codes of the Uzbek SSR.

Deputy Khaydarova, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, read a report on the confirmation of the decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously confirmed the [word indistinct] which was presented for its consideration, and it (?adopted) the appropriate laws and decisions.

With this the seventh session of the Uzbek SSR supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation ended its work.

Rashidov Addresses CC Plenum

GF061220 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Report on address delivered by Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, during the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 4 July -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners: As you know from our casts, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place in Tashkent on 4 July. The plenum discussed the question of strengthening party work related to party ideology in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on the matter. We now draw your attention to a brief report on Sharaf Rashidov's address.

In the beginning of his address, Sharaf Rashidov said that the CPSU's ideological work has been and currently is one of the most important duties in communist construction. He said: The party is working in this direction in accordance with Vladimir Lenin's teaching that the construction of a new society requires the training of scientists in a perfect way in every respect.

Sharaf Rashidov later said: The broad dimensions of communist construction, the (?upgrading) of the country's economic, scientific, and technical strength, the maintenance of the general nature of the (?populist state) system, the continuation of the development of socialist democracy, the [word indistinct] and complexities of trends in global developments demand that the party strengthens its regard for matters related to discipline. It is necessary that the aspects of the historic era, which humanity is going through, the struggle for objectives in the world, and the open war imperialism is waging against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, be taken into consideration in ideological work. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee recently strengthened its guidance on a number of aspects in ideological work. The clear system of communist discipline, which has spread among the ranks of the people and among groups of various ages, has been established. The success of ideological work is contributing towards upgrading the initiatives of the toilers and strengthening socialist democracy. It is also contributing towards [words indistinct] in communal work and in achieving successful production. Uzbekistan's increasing contribution to the economy of the alliance is linked with its ideological work. Uzbekistan's production capacity increased significantly during the past 2.5 years of the 11th 5-year plan period. Manufacturing of industrial products and commodities is being achieved at a rate that exceeds plan targets. Agriculture is developing at a fast pace. The moral life of the toilers is on (?sound ground).

Sharif Rashidov continued as follows: It is necessary to undertake an enormuous amount of zealous work for strengthening ideological activities.

At a time when effort is being made to secure the progress of socialist community in the direction of multifaceted development, it is necessary to pursue a scientific line for enlightening the members of the community on Marxist and Leninist (?structure) in the world, teaching them loyalty to the principles of communism, and inspiring them with a feeling for the homeland and with political and moral culture. It is also necessary to encourage them to remain afar from bourgeoisie ideology and ethics. In its development, the Soviet community has arrived at such a stage that production forces and production relations [words indistinct] with the targets of the alliance. Therefore, individuals must strive to accomplish their objectives in accordance with this.

Sharaf Rashidov referred to the general mass media organs, describing them as the msot important ideological means of the Communist Party -- an effective means of discipline and organization work. Radio and journals in Uzbekistan have been [words indistinct]: Radio and television have an opportunity for improving. Newspapers, journals, radio and television are discharging an important duty in training the toilers with the spirit of Marxism and Leninism.

Sharaf Rashidov emphasized the need for improving the work of the general mass media organs. He said: Conditioning the toiling individual, meeting his moral needs, and influencing the political and moral identity of the individual, constitute the important task of the general mass media organs. At a time when foreign destructive activities are being stepped up and an effort is being made to strengthen nationalism and religious illiteracy, the demand of the [word indistinct] Leninist party from ideological workers is to (?heed the Leninist party objectives) in properly appraising past and present developments and in aborting the enemy's ideological secessionist moves.

Sharaf Rashidov also outlined his recommendations regarding the work of ideological workers in countering destructive activities. He said: It is necessary to abort the activities waged against communism by bringing them into the limelight in a highly scientific way and to expose the aggressive nature of contemporary capitalism. It is also necessary to compare the intensive struggle fanned by capitalism with the strong reality in the world, that being the peaceloving glory of the CPSU and its support for world peace and for the struggle of the world peoples for their social and national rights.

Kazakh Supreme Soviet

LD042236 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The sixth session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation took place in the hall of sessions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata today, 30 June, 1983.

The deputies and guests cordially welcomed Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Ashimov, Bashmakov, Imashev, Kozybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Mazarbayev, Trofimov, and Yazov, members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Dzherembayev, candidate member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. Seats in the boxes were taken by members of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and members of the government.

The session was opened by deputy (medubekov), chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The participants of the session honored the memory of deputies [words indistinct] who died in the period between the two sessions. Deputy Kalikov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, gave a report on the credentials of the newly-elected deputies.

The agenda of the session was approved on the tasks of the republic's Soviets of People's deputies stemming from Comrade Andropov's report entitled: 60 Years of the USSR; on the draft housing code of the Kazakh SSR; on the approval of the decrees issued by the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet; and on changing the composition of some permanent commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy Imashev, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a report on the tasks of the republic's Soviets of People's deputies stemming from Comrade Andropov's report entitled: 60 years of the USSR. In the debates on the report the following deputies spoke: Deputy Kozybayev, chairman of the Aktyubinsk Oblispolkom; Deputy Podyablonskiy, chairman of the Uralsk Oblispolkom; Deputy (Malikova), operator of Uzenneft oil and gas producing directorate of Mangyshlak Oblast; Deputy Kurganskiy, chairman of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblispolkom; Deputy Akaziyev, chairman of the Dzhambul Oblispolkom; Deputy Kuznetsov, first secretary of the Shumanaysinskiy party raykom, East Kazakhstan Oblast; Deputy Dzhulmukhamedov, chairman of the Tselinograd Oblispolkom; Deputy (Murbazhayev), vine grower of the Gigant Sovkhoz, [word indistinct] rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast; Deputy Yeremenko, chairman of the Semipalatinsk Oblispolkom; Deputy Ibragimov, Kazakh SSR minister of light industry; Deputy (Gladchenko), turner of the Kokchetav factory for oxgen-feeding equipment; deputy (Abugaliyev), first secretary of the Balkhashskiy Party Gordom of the Kazakh SSR, Dzhezkazgan Oblast; Deputy Tashinbayev, chairman of the Guryev Oblispolkom; deputy [name indistinct], chairman of 30 years of the Kazakh SSR, Uspenka Rayon, Pavlodar Oblast; Deputy Akhmedov, first secretary of the [word indistinct] party raykom of the Kazakh SSR, Chimkent Oblast; and Deputy Alderbayev, minister of the timber and wood processing industry of the Kazakh SSR.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on the matter discussed. Deputy Dosmagambetov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Committee of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a report on the draft housing code of the Kazakh SSR. Taking part in the discussion of the draft of this law were: Deputy Chernyshov, minister of housing and municipal services of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy (Onishchenko), director of the Sokolovka-Sarbay ore dressing combine, Kustanoy Oblast; and Deputy Dzhusupov, minister of justice of the Kazakh SSR. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Kazakh SSR housing code.

The report on the approval of the decrees issued by the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Demesinov, secretary of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. The decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, issued between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, were approved.

The Supreme Soviet introduced changes in the composition of some permanent commissions of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

With this the sixth session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation completed its work.

29 Jun Kazakh CC Plenum

LD041422 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] The 10th Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 29 June, 1983.

The plenum heard and discussed the report delivered by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, on the tasks of the republican party organizations stemming from the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the urgent problems of ideological and mass political work of the party, and from the speech made at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates on the speech were: Comrade Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinograd Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetav Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Liventsov, first secretary of the Aktyubinsk Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Aliyeva, operator at the Pavlodar 50 Years of the USSR Aluminum Works; Comrade Korkin, first secretary of the Karaganda Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Auvelbekov, first secretary of the Turgay Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Tolispayev, vice president of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, Chairman of the Board of the Republican Knowledge Society; Comrade Protozanov, first secretary of the East Kazakhstan Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Usatyev, first secretary of the Guryev Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Fedorova, first secretary of the Kustanay Raykom, Kustanay Oblast; Comrade Maulenkulov, director of the Achisay Polymetallic Combine, Chimkent Oblast; Comrade Yesetov, first secretary of the Kzyl-Orda Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Platayev, minister of internal affairs of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Tynybayev, first secretary of the Taldy-Kurgan Obkom of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Chaykin, first secretary of the Sergeyevka Raykom, North-Kazakhstan Oblast; Comrade Suleymenov, chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Balakhmetov, minister of education of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Turysov, chairman of the Trade Unions Council of the Kazakh SSR; Comrade Yelenkenov, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade of the Kazakh SSR; and Comrade Adburakhmanov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee of the Kazakh SSR.

The closing speech was made by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

The Kazakhstan Central Party Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on the issue which it discussed, approved entirely the decision of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum and the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speech made at the plenum by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These were accepted for unflinching guidance and execution.

It was stressed that the unanimous election of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was accepted everywhere with deep satisfaction.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum expressed its firm confidence that the communists and the working people of the republic will exert themselves to the full in order to implement the decisions of the June of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to raise further the effectiveness of ideological and mass political work, and to mobilize the working people for successfully coping with the ever-growing tasks in communist construction.

With this the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum completed its work. Perun, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, attended the meeting.

Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet

PM051145 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jun 83 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "For the Sake of the Soviet People's Welfare: The Seventh Session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] Morning Sitting 24 June

Satisfying the Soviet people's vital needs has been and remains the Communist Party's main aim. The Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum is the most important component of its long-term economic strategy and provides new vivid proof of its concern for the people's welfare.

Soviet Azerbaijan is making a worthy contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. The republic's working people are striving selflessly for the all-round development of agriculture and the other branches of the agro-industrial complex and for great gains in increasing food resources as one of the main conditions of securing a steady rise in the Soviet people's well-being and strengthening the economic might of the socialist motherland. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session, which defined the key tasks facing the party and the people at the current stage of our society's development, have resulted in a new upsurge of labor and political enthusiasm.

The elected representatives of the people have gathered for the Seventh Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, filled with unbending determination to implement with honor the party's imposing designs and to work still better and more selflessly for the sake of the Soviet fatherland's prosperity. The session opened at 1000 hours 24 June in the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

In the boxes were members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau K. M. Bagirov, F. A. Aliyev, O. A. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, V. A. Guseynov, A. V. Kovtunov, I. A. Mamedov, F. E. Musayev, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, K. A. Khalilov, Z. M. Yusif-Zade, B. S. Kevorkov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, D. M. Muslim-Zade, K. N. Ragimov, L. Kh. Rusulova, and G. Shg. Efendiyev, and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy S. A. Rustam-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet.

Participants rose to their feet to honor the memory of Deputies G. A. Khalilov, S. A. Adamyan, and V. A. Ismailov, who had died.

After the report of the credentials commission, delivered by its chairman, Deputy I. N. Askerov, the Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution recognizing the mandates of the newly elected deputies.

The session's agenda was approved as follows:

1. The examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of the question "on the work of the Azerbaijan SSR Soviets in implementing the requirements of the legislation on strengthening labor discipline and ensuring the rational utilization of labor resources."

2. Progress in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the Azerbaijan SSR Food Program.

3. The endorsement of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

An announcement on the first item was made by Deputy K. A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session unanimously adopted a republic Supreme Soviet resolution on this question.

The Deputy Sh. A. Rasi-Zade, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on progress in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the Azerbaijan SSR Food Program.

The following took part in the debate: Deputy V. A. Guseynov (Electoral District named for the 50th Anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan, Minchegaur City), first secretary of Baku party Gorkom; Deputy S. A. Aliyeva (Abrakunisskiy District, Dzhulfinskiy Rayon), chairman of the Nakhichevan ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Deputy V. A. Bogoslovskiy (Arachadzorskiy District, Mardakertskiy Rayon), second secretary of the Nagorono-Karabakh party Obkom; Deputy M. G. Askerov, (Agdashskiy District) Azerbaijan SSR minister of agriculture; Deputy G. S. Gasanova (Khyrmandalinskiy District, Pushkinskiy Rayon), chairman of the Thaelmann Kolkhoz, Pushinskiy Rayon; Deputy Yu. K. Rzayev (Geylyarskiy District, Shemakhinskiy Rayon), chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; Deputy R. V. Mirzoyev (Yukhary-agdzhakendskiy District, Shaumyanovskiy (rural) Rayon), first secretary of the Shaumanovskiy (rural) party Raykom; Deputy A. S. Gasanova (Kizhabinskiy District, Astarinskiy Rayon), worker at the V.I. Lenin Sovkhoz Astarinskiy Rayon; and Deputy M. I. Aliyev (Kazyanskiy District, Udzharskiy Rayon), Azerbaijan SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. With that the morning sitting ended.

Afternoon Sitting 24 June

At the afternoon sitting, discussion continued on the report on progress in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the Azerbaijan Food Program. The following took part in the debate: Deputy E. S. Ismailov, (Khyndrystanskiy District, Agdamskiy Rayon), integrated team leader on the S. M. Kirov Kolkhoz, Agamskiy Rayon; Deputy B. M. Bagabzade (Gobustanskiy District, Baku), poet; Deputy M. M. Nagiyev (Pushkinskiy District, Pushkinskiy Rayon), chairman of the Akhsuinskiy Rayisplkom; and Deputy N. V. Nikitin (Ivanovskiy District, Ismaillinskiy Rayon), chairman of the Kalinin Kolkhoz, Ismaillinskiy Rayon. The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On Progress in the Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum Decisions and the Azerbaijan SSR Food Program" was adopted unanimously.

The session then proceeded to examine the next item on the agenda -- the endorsement of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. A report was delivered by Deputy R. S. Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet passed Azerbaijan SSR laws and Supreme Soviet resolutions on the endorsement of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

With that the seventh session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, ended.

Bagirov Addresses CC Plenum

GF101852 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Report on address delivered by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, during the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 8 July -- read by announcer]

[Summary] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held on 8 July discussed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum and the obligations of the Azerbaijan party organization in the direction of realizing the suggestions and recommendations made by Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the Central Committee plenum.

Touching on the subject of development, Kyamran Bagirov attributed Azerbaijan's achievements to the intensification of the effects of ideological work, stating that the principles heeded in objectivity and justice are guaranteeing work and earnings and creating the necessary moral and political conditions. Kyamran Bagirov said: "The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee formulates its work within the framework of the experiences of the masses, considering in the meantime their interests and requirements. The clarity of decisions and the implemented measures, the systematic attention of toilers into the active discussion of the topical issues of the republic, the social [words indistinct] within party leadership in economic and social construction and its multifacted analysis and the consideration of [words indistinct] of toilers -- all these constitute the [words indistinct] of party organs in their all-encompassing relations with the masses. These relations constitute a strong asset in mobilizing toilers for realizing economic and political obligations and in giving momentum to the republic's development."

In referring to the importance of discipline, Kyamran Bagirov recommended the enrichment of the ways and means of discipline and the strengthening of party propaganda, noting that the Marxist-Leninist view constitutes the basis of the communist training of the Soviet peoples. He said: "Our number one intention should be to identify ourselves in depth and in a creative way with the revolutionary teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Effective measures are being implemented in our republic to improve the realization of Marxist-Leninist teachings."

Referring to the work of the republic's mass media organs, Kyamran Bagirov described them as the party's most effective ideological instruments. He said: "Our life today has placed exceptionally important requirements before our journalists. Newspapers and radio and television broadcasts must (?actively) reflect the Soviet way of life and the great brotherhood, friendship, and reciprocal cooperation of the Soviet peoples."

Kyamran Bagirov focused attention on the importance of developing fine arts, in that the more the culture of the people is developed, the more effective fine arts will be in the minds of the masses. Thus, the influence of fine arts on social life will be enhanced.

Kyamran Bagirov later touched on the subject of realizing the republic's recommendations regarding social and economic development during the first half of the current year. He said: "Irrespective of the plan figure of 4.5, the volume of industrial production in our republic during that period increased over 5 percent. The increase in labor output has also exceeded the plan target."

Irrespective of bad weather conditions, farmers in Azerbaijan have grown abundant quantities of crop and vegetables, including tea and cotton.

The members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who have recently visited a number of regions, have observed the high spirit and zeal of the work of the toilers in the fields. Through their will and determination, they will achieve new records in their production during the current year. Construction workers are also endeavoring to fulfill their plan targets in the construction of living quarters, schools, and other establishments. Kyamran Bagirov said: "All this is a source of happiness. However, we know well that we have [words indistinct], mistakes and unresolved problems."

Concluding, Kyamran Bagirov pointed to the concrete ways of utilizing untapped resources, increasing the fruits of ideological work and strengthening their role in all aspects of life.

[Baku Domestic Service in Azeri at 0105 GMT on 9 July adds: "Regarding Comrade Yuriy Pugachev's new assisgnment, the plenum relieved him of his duties as second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and as a member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The plenum elected Comrade (Kanabanov) as second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Vitaliy Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and Comrades (Markvintov) and (Markdanov), responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, also participated in the work of the plenum."]

MOSCOW MAYOR MEETS GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

LD212156 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] London July 12 TASS -- Talks are taking place in the British capital between the leadership of the Greater London Council and a delegation of the Moscow City Soviet led by Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies (Moscow Mayor). This meeting, as members of the two delegations note, is passing in an atmsophere of frankness, friendship and mutual understanding. On Monday, Soviet visitors and leaders of the London Municipal Council exchanged opinions on the management of the municipal economy.

A reception in honour of the delegation of the Moscow City Soviet took place at the London Municipal Council in the afternoon. Addressing the party, H. Hinds, chairman of the Greater London Council, stressed the need for the further extension of relations of friendship and mutual understanding. Vladimir Promyslov stated in his reply address that the Soviet Union sincerely wished for the extension of cooperation in different fields, including politics, trade, the economy and cultural exchanges. He invited a delegation of the Greater London Council to pay a visit to Msocow in the near future.

LATE REPORT: INTERNAL FLIGHT HIJACKING ATTEMPT

LD121413 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- In early July two criminals aboard a plan making a scheduled flight from Moscow to Tallinn tried to highjack it and take it outside the Soviet Union by threatening to explode the plane. The crew and passengers acted resolutely and thwarted the piratic attempt. One of the criminals was killed and the other arrested. Neither passengers nor crew members have been hurt.

HAYMAKING PROGRESS, MACHINERY PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM012210 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1

[V. Degtarev "Agricultural Review": "Making Haymaking Equipment Highly Productive"]

[Excerpts] This season the haymakers are having to work faster than ever before. In many parts of the country haymaking began much earlier than usual. The natural and sown grasses were long and luxuriant, simply begging to be cut and stacked! In the countryside one of the most important tasks today is not to lose time, to harvest the entire crop, accumulate an abundance of quality feed of various kinds, create the requisite reserve stock of hay, haylage, silage and dehydrated feed, and on that basis increase the livestock-raising output on each farm.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported, by 27 June the first cut had been carried out for haylage and hay on 21 million hectares of sown and natural grasses -- this is 3.7 million hectares, or 22 percent more than a year ago. Hay stocks exceed 20 million tons, which is 9.2 million tons or 85 percent up on last year. Last week alone hay stocks increased by 5,511,000 tons. Almost as great was the week's increase in haylage stocks (5,404,000 tons), the overall figure reaching 28.5 million tons -- nearly 50 percent more than last year. The laying in of early silage has begun, 3.3 million tons having been obtained compared with 1.8 million a year ago. Some 2.3 million tons of artificiallydehydrated green feed has been produced (it was 1.7 million at this time last year).

Haymaking is proceeding particularly rapidly in Latvia, Belorussia, Estonia, Krasnodar Kray, and Bryansk, Kaluga, Moscow, Orel, Tula, Belgorod, Voronezh, Volgograd, Saratov, Rostov, and a number of other RSFSR oblasts, whose leading farms have completed the first cut; 95 percent of the planned amount of hay has been laid in in Lithuania and 70 percent in the Ukraine.

Unfortunately, checks have shown that the early arrival of haymaking took a large number of farms by surprise, mainly the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have still not eliminated the harmful practice of repairing feed-harvesting equipment last and declare defective equipment to be ready.

On the feed lands of Dagestan, the grass had already reached waist height when haymaking got underway; yet on many farms the mowers, pickup balers, and other equipment was simply not ready. Nor were they in a hurry to make up the feed-procurement detachments and links and to introduce progressive forms of labor organization. The harvest became overripe and the grass lost its nutriment value. Because of serious organizational failures the feed harvest has been badly delayed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Agulskiy, Akushinskiy and a number of other rayons in the autonomous republic.

Many farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone failed to get ready in time for feed procurement. For example, the grass was ready for cutting on the Chapayev kolkhozes in Sokolskiy Rayon, Ivanovo Oblast, but there was nothing to cut it. A check established that the rotor mowers had not been assembled, that the KSK-100 self-propelled combine was broken, and the two pickup balers were not properly adjusted. But the farm's specialists had reported to the rayon that ... all the feed-harvesting equipment was ready for haymaking.

The situation is the same on Ryazan Oblast's Fedorovskiy Sovkhoz. Haymaking is at its height, but it is all hands on deck in the workshop. A number of pickup balers and choppers are out of action.

Because of the incompetent utilization of feed-harvesting equipment and frequent stoppages, haymaking is slow on a number of farms in Tambov, Smolensk, Vladimir, and some other oblasts. Leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayon selkhoztekhnika associations, and rayon agro-industrial association councils must take immediate and effective steps to quickly eliminate disruptions in feed procurement work, accelerate the cutting and harvesting of grass, and lay in ample coarse and succulent feed before the mass grain harvest starts.

Machine operators in Kazakhstan are procuring feed on a broad front. But here, too, in a number of oblasts, some of the equipment is still out of action. Much of it is waiting to be overhauled.

Every effort must be made to ensure that all haymaking equipment is used highly productively.

RSFSR FACES LAGS IN FEED PROCUREMENT PROCESS

USSR Commission Meets

LD111912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] At the routine session of the Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium on the Agro-industrial Complex which was held today, a report was delivered by Comrade Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, about work carried out by republican bodies to ensure fulfillment of plans for the preparation of coarse and succulent feed.

It was noted that a majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts of the RSFSR have secured a high rate of preparation. However, in farms in Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Kirov, Kuybyshev and Ulyanovsk Oblasts, the Chuvash, Kabardino-Balkar and North Osetian ASSRs plans for procurement of hay have been fulfilled by less than by 20 percent, and little haylage has been laid in. The main cause for lagging behind is a low level of labor organization and poor use of feed-harvesting equipment. The Commission of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on the Agro-industrial Complex instructed councils of kray and oblast agro-industrial associations, guided by the directives of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers, to take measures to increase the rate of feed preparation, concentrating attention on improving its quality, and in the necessary cases to include, in addition, the able-bodied population of the towns and industrial centers. Instructors were given to the USSR State Committee for Agro-industrial equipment, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries and departments to take measures to accelerate supplies of feed harvesting equipment, spare parts and materials.

Progress, Problems Highlighted

PM071144 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[I. Nivin "Field Work Diary": "Both Harvesting and Haymaking"]

[Text] June, as always, has added to the concerns of the republic's farmers: a number of most important agricultural jobs have coincided -- tending the crops, feed procurement and, in the southern regions, the combines have taken the harvesting units out onto the plantations.

There is a particular feeling present in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes at the moment. Responding by deeds to the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum, RSFSR farms are increasing the pace of harvesting. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech particularly emphasized the need to further increase labor productivity and strengthen discipline. The farmers have perceived this instruction as a task of immense significance.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are creating conditions for fruitful labor and high-quality work. Almost 30 quintals of grain per hectare are now being obtained from nonirrigated land in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR. This is the result of widespread introduction of progressive forms of labor organization. Some 250 autonomously financed teams and links have joined in the cereals harvesting in the autonomous republic. Units are successfully operating in Kuban, where large-scale harvesting of spring peas and winter barley is in progress. About 100,000 hectares have been harvested. As in previous years, equipment is being used according to the large group method. Grain farmers in other regions in the North Caucasus, as well as in a number of farms in the Lower Volga region, have begun the harvest season.

Other regions are also on the threshhold of cereal harvesting. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are organizing the checking of each others' equipment, field camps, and maintenance services. And the "green harvest" is at its height over the extensive territory of Russia. As reported by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, grasses had been mown on 7.2 million hectares by 20 June, which represents 18 percent of the plan. Success in the fields is also being determined by high labor organization, the full provision of equipment, and a flexible approach to the weather conditions. Voronezh, Volgograd and Rostov Oblasts have already laid in half of their planned quantity of hay. Many detachments and links in Bryansk Oblast are exceeding haymaking shift targets. V.I. Glebov, machine operator at the Lenin Kolkhoz in Belgorod Oblast's Ivnyanskiy Rayon is setting a model of shock labor. He is overfulfilling the norm by almost double. Some 4.6 million tons of hay in all have been procured in the republic.

However, the work in the fields could be progressing more successfully. In some places lack of organization and a slow start are, as before, slowing down the pace. A number of regions have still not got themselves organized on a businesslike footing and are tolerating impermissible blunders. The team contract is now firmly established on the farms, and experience indicates its considerable effectiveness and productivity. However, those places which have treated the innovation in a formal way are paying for it by losses in the grass harvest. Certain rayons in Yaroslavl and Kostroma Oblasts have tolerated serious errors. The Chuvash and Mordovian ASSRs are procuring hay very slowly despite favorable weather conditions.

Poor haymaking preparedness cannot be justified by bad weather. The root of the shortcomings lies in the absence of appropriate attention to the labor organization of detachments and links. Every other tractor-drawn mower and a considerable number of balers and silage combines were out of order in Perm Oblast on the eve of widespread launching of feed procurement. Yield per hay mower in Ivanovo, Kalinin and Gorkiy Oblasts remained low last week.

The last "Field Work Diary" already spoke about shortcomings in the use of units manufacturing vitaminous grass meal. Some 17 percent of its plan has now been manufactured. However, not all reserves are yet being used here. There is enough green matter on the fields to bring all the vitaminous grass meal manufacturing units into action. But in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions the average yield per unit since the beginning of feed procurement has been very low. Every farm leader, agronomist, engineer and machine operator must now make the maximum effort to increase labor productivity wherever the work is in progress.